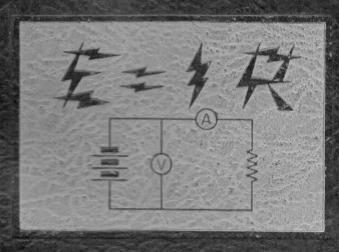
ALLIED'S ELECTRONICS DATA HANDBOOK



ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION

CHICAGO

546/35000

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FOREWORD

Allied Radio Corporation has long recognized the need for a comprehensive and condensed handbook of formulas and data most commonly used in the field of radio and electronics. It was felt also that such a book should serve entirely as a convenient source of information and reference and that all attempts to teach or explain the basic principles involved should be left to classroom instruction and to the many already existing publications written for this distinct purpose.

The Electronics Data Handbook, therefore, consists of formulas, tables, charts and data. Every effort has been made to present this information clearly and to arrange it in a convenient manner for instant reference. All material was carefully selected and prepared by Allied's technical staff to serve the requirements of many specific groups in the radio and electronics field. It is hoped that our objectives have been successfully attained and that this Handbook will serve as: (1) A valuable adjunct to classroom study and laboratory work for the student and instructor; (2) A dependable source of information for the beginner, experimenter and set builder; (3) A reliable guide for the service engineer and maintenance man in his everyday work; (4) A time-saving and practical reference for the radio amateur, technician and engineer, both in the laboratory and in the field of operations.

The publishers are indebted to the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., for their permission to use material selected from "Mathematics for Electricians and Radiomen" by Nelson M. Cooke. Allied also takes this opportunity to thank those manufacturers who so generously permitted our use of current data prepared by their engineering personnel. Special recognition and our sincere appreciation are extended to Commander Cooke for his helpful suggestions and generous contribution of his time and specialized knowledge in editing the material contained in this book.

ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION

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ndex	GA

Mathematical Symbols

X or ⋅ Multiplied by÷ or ∶ Divided by

+ Positive. Plus. Add

Negative, Minus, Subtract

+ Positive or negative. Plus or minus

→ Negative or positive. Minus or plus

= or :: Equals

■ Identity

≅ Is approximately equal to

≠ Does not equal

> Is greater than

>> Is much greater than

< Is less than

Is much less than

 \geq Greater than or equal to

≦ Less than or equal to

:. Therefore

∠ Angle

Δ Increment or Decrement

→ Perpendicular to

|| Parallel to

 $\frac{1}{\pi^2} = 0.101$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = 0.564$

|n| Absolute value of n

Mathematical Constants

$$\pi = 3.14 \qquad \sqrt{\pi} = 1.77$$

$$2\pi = 6.28 \qquad \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.25$$

$$(2\pi)^2 = 39.5 \qquad \sqrt{2} = 1.41$$

$$\pi^2 = 9.87 \qquad \sqrt{3} = 1.73$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 1.57 \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 0.318 \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.577$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} = 0.159 \qquad \log \pi = 0.497$$

$$1 \qquad 0.101 \qquad \log \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.196$$

Decimal Inches

Inches \times 2.540 = Centimeters Inches \times 1.578 \times 10⁻⁵ = Miles Inches \times 10³ = Miles

	Inches		Decimal Equivalent	Millimeter Equivalent
1/64	1/32		.0156	0.397 0.794
3/64		1/16	.0469	1.191 1.588
5/64	3/32	.,,	.0781	1.985 2.381
7/64	3/32	4.10	.1094	2.778
9/64		1/8	.1250	3.175
11/64	5/32		.1563	3.969
		3/16	.1875	4.366 4.762 5.159
13/64	7/32		.2188	5.556
15/64		1/4	.2344 .2500	5.953 6.350
17/64	9/32		.2656 .2813	6.747 7.144
19/64		5/16	.2969 .3125	7.541 7.937
21/64	11 /20	0,10	.3281 .3438	8.334 8.731
23/64	11/32	2.0	.3594	9.128
25/64		3/8	.3750	9.525 9.922
27/64	13 32		.4063	10.319
29 64		7/16	.4375	11.112
	15/32		.4688	11.906
31, 64		1/2	.4844	12.303 12.700
33,64	17/32		.5156 .5313	13.097 13.494
35/64		9/16	.5469 .5625	13.891 14.287
37/64	19/32		.5781 .5938	14.684 15.081
39, 64	13/02	5/8	.6094 .6250	15.478 15.875
41/64		5/6	.6406	16.272
43/64	21/32		.6563	16.669
45/64		11/16	.7031	17.463
	23/32		.7188	18.238
47/64		3/4	.7500	19.049
49/64	25/32		.7656 .7813	19.446 19.842
51/64		13/16	.7969 .8125	20.239 20.636
53/64	27/32		.8281 .8438	21.033 21.430
55/64	21,02	7/8	.8594 .8750	21.827 22.224
57/64		7,0	.8906	22.621
59/64	29/32		.9063	23.415
61/64		15/16	.9375	23.812
	31/32		.9688	24.606
63/64		1.0	1.0000	25.400

 $\log \pi^2 = 0.994$

 $\log \sqrt{\pi} = 0.248$

Algebra

Exponents and Radicals

$$a^{x} \times a^{y} = a^{(x+y)}.$$

$$(ab)^{x} = a^{x}b^{x}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[x]{a}}{\sqrt[x]{b}}.$$

$$(a^{x})^{y} = a^{xy}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{ab} = \sqrt[x]{a}\sqrt[x]{b}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{ab} = \sqrt[x]{a}\sqrt[x]{b}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{a^{y}} = \sqrt[x]{a^{y}}.$$

$$\sqrt[x]{a^{y}} = \sqrt[x]{a^{y}}.$$

$$a^{0} = 1.$$

Solution of a Quadratic

Quadratic equations in the form

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

may be solved by the following:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

Transposition of Terms

If
$$A = \frac{B}{C}$$
, then $B = AC$, $C = \frac{B}{A}$.

If
$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$$
, then $A = \frac{BC}{D}$, $B = \frac{AD}{C}$, $C = \frac{AD}{B}$, $D = \frac{BC}{A}$.

If
$$A = \frac{1}{D\sqrt{BC}}$$
, then $A^2 = \frac{1}{D^2BC}$,
$$B = \frac{1}{D^2A^2C}$$
, $C = \frac{1}{D^2A^2B}$, $D = \frac{1}{A\sqrt{BC}}$

If
$$A = \sqrt{B^2 + C^2}$$
, then $A^2 = B^2 + C^2$,
 $B = \sqrt{A^2 - C^2}$, $C = \sqrt{A^2 - B^2}$.

Decibels

The number of db by which two power outputs P_1 and P_2 (in watts) may differ, is expressed by

 $10 \log \frac{P_1}{P_2}$;

or in terms of volts,

 $20\,\log\frac{E_1}{E_2}\,;$

or in current,

 $20\,\log\frac{I_1}{I_2}\,\cdot$

While power ratios are independent of source and load impedance values, voltage and current ratios in these formulas hold true only when the source and load impedances Z_1 and Z_2 are equal. In circuits where these impedances differ, voltage and current ratios are expressed by,

$$db = 20 \log \frac{E_1 \sqrt{Z_2}}{E_2 \sqrt{Z_1}}$$
 or, $20 \log \frac{I_1 \sqrt{Z_1}}{I_2 \sqrt{Z_2}}$

DB Expressed in Watts & Volts

*	Above Ze	ro Level	Below Ze	ero Level
DB	Watts	Volts	Watts	Volts
0	0.00600	1.73	6.00x10 ⁻³	1.73
1	0.00755	1.94	4.77x10 ⁻³	1.54
2	0.00951	2.18	3.78x10 ⁻³	1.38
3	0.0120	2.45	3.01x10 ⁻³	1.23
4	0.0151	2.74	2.39x10 ⁻³	1.09
5	0.0190	3.08	1.90x10 ⁻³	0.974
6	0.0239	3.46	1.51x10 ⁻³	0.868
7	0.0301	3.88	1.20x10 ⁻³	0.774
8	0.0378	4.35	9.51x10 ⁻⁴	0.690
9	0.0477	4.88	7.55x10 ⁻⁴	0.614
10	0.0600	5.48	6.00x10 ⁻⁴	0.548
11	0.0755	6.14	4.77x10 ⁻⁴	0.488
12	0.0951	6.90	3.78x10 ⁻⁴	0.435
13	0.120	7.74	3.01x10 ⁻⁴	0.388
14	0.151	8.68	2.39x10 ⁻⁴	0.346
15	0.190	9.74	1.90x10 ⁻⁴	0.308
16	0.239	10.93	1.51x10 ⁻⁴	0.275
17	0.301	12.26	1.20x10 ⁻⁴	0.245
18	0.378	13.76	9.51x10 ⁻⁵	0.218
19	0.477	15.44	7.55x10 ⁻⁵	0.194
20	0.600	17.32	6.00x10 ⁻⁵	0.173
25	1.90	30.8	1.90x10 ⁻⁵	0.0974
30	6.00	54.8	6.00x10 ⁻⁶	0.0548
35	19.0	97.4	1.90x10 ⁻⁶	0.0308
40	60.0	173.	6.00x10 ⁻⁷	0.0173
45	190.	308.	1.90x10 ⁻⁷	0.00974
50	600.	548.	6.00x10 ⁻⁸	0.00548
60	6,000.	1,730.	6.00x10 ⁻⁹	0.00173
70	60,000.	5,480.	6.00x10 ⁻¹⁰	0.000548
80	600,000.	17,300.	6.00x10 ⁻¹¹	0.000173

*Zero db = 6 milliwatts into a 500 ohm load. Power ratios hold for any impedance, but voltages must be referred to an impedance load of 500 ohms.

Decibel—Voltage, Current and Power Ratio Table

			-	-	Mineral			-	F .
Voltage or Current Ratio	Power Ratio	DB	Voltage or Current Ratio	Power Ratio	Voltage or Current Ratio	Power Ratio	DB	Voltage or Current Ratio	Power Ratio
1.0000 .9886 .9772 .9661 .9550	1.0000 .9772 .9550 .9333 .9120	0 .1 .2 .3 .4	1.000 1.012 1.023 1.035 1.047	1.000 1.023 1.047 1.072 1.096	.4898 .4842 .4786 .4732 .4677	.2399 .2344 .2291 .2239 .2188	6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	2.042 2.065 2.089 2.113 2.138	4.169 4.266 4.365 4.467 4.571
.9441 .9333 .9226 .9120	.8913 .8710 .8511 .8318 .8128	.5 .6 .7 .8	1.059 1.072 1.084 1.096 1.109	1.122 1.148 1.175 1.202 1.230	.4624 .4571 .4519 .4467	.2138 .2089 .2042 .1995 .1950	6.7 6.8 6.9 7.0 7.1	2.163 2.188 2.213 2.239 2.265	4.677 4.786 4.898 5.012 5.129
.9016 .8913 .8810 .8710 .8610	.7943 .7762 .7586 .7413	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	1.122 1.135 1.148 1.161 1.175	1.259 1.288 1.318 1.349 1.380	.4365 .4315 .4266 .4217 .4169	.1905 .1862 .1820 .1778 .1738	7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6	2.291 2.317 2.344 2.371 2.399	5.248 5.370 5.495 5.623 5.754
.8511 .8414 .8318 .8222 .8128	.7079 .6918 .6761 .6607	1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8	1.189 1.202 1.216 1.230 1.245	1.413 1.445 1.479 1.514 1.549	.4121 .4074 .4027 .3981 .3936	.1698 .1660 .1622 .1585 .1549	7.7 7.8 7.9 8.0 8.1	2.427 2.455 2.483 2.512 2.541	5.888 6.026 6.166 6.310 6.457
.8035 .7943 .7852 .7762 .7674	.6457 .6310 .6166 .6026 .5888	1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3	1.259 1.274 1.288 1.303 1.318	1.585 1.622 1.660 1.698 1.738	.3890 .3846 .3802 .3758 .3715	.1514 .1479 .1445 .1413 .1380	8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6	2.570 2.600 2.630 2.661 2.692	6.607 6.761 6.918 7.079 7.244
.7586 .7499 .7413 .7328 .7244	.5754 .5623 .5495 .5370 .5248	2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8	1.334 1.349 1.365 1.380	1.778 1.820 1.862 1.905 1.950	.3673 .3631 .3589 .3548 .3508	.1349 .1318 .1288 .1259 .1230	8.7 8.8 8.9 9.0 9.1	2.723 2.754 2.786 2.818 2.851	7.413 7.586 7.762 7.943 8.128
.7161 .7079 .6998 .6918 .6839	.5129 .5012 .4898 .4786 .4677	2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3	1.396 1.413 1.429 1.445 1.462	1.995 2.042 2.089 2.138 2.188	.3467 .3428 .3388 .3350 .3311	.1202 .1175 .1148 .1122 .1096	9.2 9.3 9.4 9.5 9.6	2.884 2.917 2.951 2.985 3.020	8.318 8.511 8.710 8.913 9.120
.6761 .6683 .6607 .6531 .6457	.4571 .4467 .4365 .4266 .4169	3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8	1.479 1.496 1.514 1.531 1.549 1.567	2.239 2.291 2.344 2.399 2.455	.3273 .3236 .3199 .3162 .2985	.1072 .1047 .1023 .1000 .08913	9.7 9.8 9.9 10.0 10.5	3.055 3.090 3.126 3.162 3.350	9.333 9.550 9.772 10.000 11.22
.6383 .6310 .6237 .6166 .6095	.4074 .3981 .3890 .3802 .3715	3.9 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3	1.585 1.603 1.622 1.641 1.660	2.512 2.570 2.630 2.692 2.754	.2818 .2661 .2512 .2371 .2239	.07943 .07079 .06310 .05623 .05012	11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0	3.548 3.758 3.981 4.217 4.467	12:59 14:13 15:85 17:78 19:95
.6026 .5957 .5888 .5821 .5754	.3631 .3548 .3467 .3388 .3311	4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8	1.679 1.698 1.718 1.738	2.818 2.884 2.951 3.020 3.090	.2113 .1995 .1884 .1778 .1585	.04467 .03981 .03548 .03162 .02512	13.5 14.0 14.5 15.0 16.0	4.732 5.012 5.309 5.623 6.310	22.39 25.12 28.18 31.62 39.81
.5689 .5623 .5559 .5495 .5433	.3236 .3162 .3090 .3020 .2951	4.9 5.0 5.1 5.2 5.3	1.758 1.778 1.799 1.820 1.841	3.162 3.236 3.311 3.388 3.467	.1413 .1259 .1122 .1000 .03162	.01995 .01585 .01259 .01000 .00100	17.0 18.0 19.0 20.0 30.0	7.079 7.943 8.913 10.000 31.620	50.12 63.10 79.43 100.00 1,000.00
.5370 .5309 .5248 .5188 .5129	.2884 .2818 .2754 .2692 .2630	5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8	1.862 1.884 1.905 1.928 1.950	3.548 3.631 3.715 3.802	.01 .003162 .001 .0003162 .0001	.00100 .00010 .00001 10-4 10-7 10-8	40.0 50.0 60.0 70.0 80.0	100.00 316.20 1,000.00 3,162.00 10,000.00	10,000.00 10 ⁵ 10 ⁶ 10 ⁷ 10 ⁸
.5070 .5012 .4955	.2570 .2512 .2455	5.9 6.0 6.1	1.972 1.995 2.018	3.890 3.931 4.074	.0001 .00003162 10-5	10-9 10-10	90.0 100.0	31,620.00 10 ⁵	10° 10° 10°

ALLIED'S ELECTRONICS DATA HANDBOOP

Table of Values for Attenuator Network Formulas

ш	089515 084419 079448 065309 056309 056309 056309 044797 031706 022443 022443 011247 011247 0013246 0005028 00002518
۵	91448 91948 92343 92343 95869 95871 9688 9751 98720 98746 99370 99370 99370 99388 99370 99388
U	
80	95533 95783 95783 97629 97629 97629 97761 98712 98712 98713 99749 99749 99872 99872 99873 99873 99997 99998 99997 99998 99998 99998 99998 99998 99998 99998 99998
∢	0.044668 0.04210 0.031623 0.031623 0.031119 0.023814 0.023814 0.023814 0.01783 0.01783 0.01783 0.005334 0.005334 0.005334 0.005334 0.005334 0.0053119 0.001783 0.0053119 0.0017783 0.0017783 0.0053119 0.0017783
qp	27.0 27.0 33.0 33.0 33.0 33.0 33.0 33.0 33.0 3
ш	86.857 43.426 34.739 21.707 17.362 11.595 11.595 11.595 11.595 11.595 11.595 11.596 11.596 11.6448 1.3426 2.0966 1.16448 1.16448 1.16448 1.16448 1.16448 1.16448 1.1648 1.1753 2.0056 1.1753 2.25584 2.25584 2.25584 2.25584 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768 1.1768
۵	005755 011512 014390 028774 028775 028775 043177 043177 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 045176 046017 04
U	86.360 42.311 34.247 21.219 16.876 11.392 11.392 11.392 11.392 11.392 11.392 11.392 11.392 11.393 11
· &	011447 022765 028372 028372 024046 04508 065745 01729 018738 0187
4	98855 97724 97724 97724 97724 97724 97724 97724 97725 97325 97325 97257 91278 91278 91278 91278 91278 9127 84140 74839 70795 56834 65834 65834 65834 50119 44668 59566 59566 59566 59566 5956 59714 22317 1783 11258 11258 11783 117
qp	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

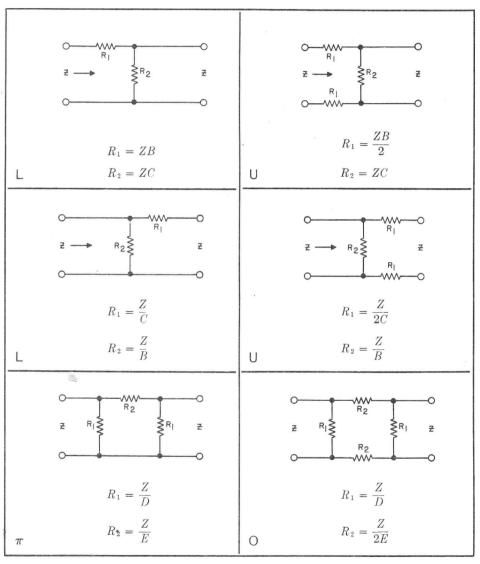
Attenuator Networks

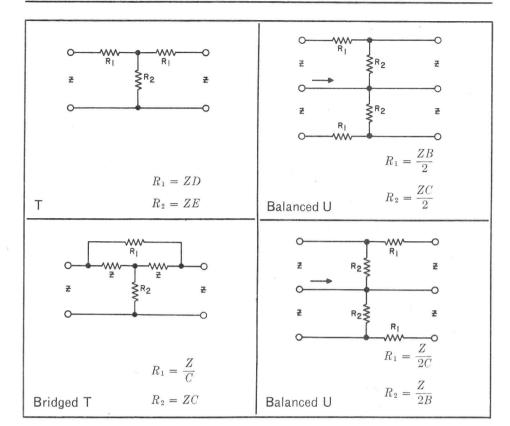
For Insertion Between Equal Impedances

For data covering networks between unequal impedances, see Minimum Loss Pads on page 10. See also Decibel—Voltage Current and Power Ratio Table on page 6.

See table on page 7 for values of A, B, C, D, E used in the following attenuator network formulas.

In the case of L and U networks where only the input or output can be matched, as required, the matched side is indicated by an arrow pointing toward the pad. On all other networks, both the input and output circuits are matched.

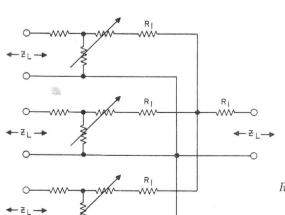




ELECTRONICS

Constant Impedance Attenuators in Parallel



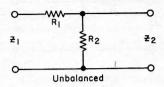


_		Numbe	er of Ch	annels	
Z	2	3	4	5	6
30	10	15	18	20	21.5
50	16.6	25	30	33.3	35.7
150	50	75	90	100	107
200	66.6	100	120	133	143
250	83.3	125	150	166	179
500	166	250	300	333	357
600	200	300	360	400	428
Network db Loss	6	9.5	12	14	15.5

$$R_1 = Z_L \left(\frac{N-1}{N+1} \right)$$
 Insertion loss in $db = 20 \log_{10} N$

Where Z_L = identical line and load impedances; and N = number of channels in parallel.

Minimum Loss Pads



For Matching Two Impedances where $Z_1 > Z_2$

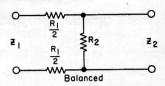
$$R_1 = \sqrt{Z_1 \left(Z_1 - Z_2 \right)}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{R_1}$$

$$db \log = 20 \log_{10} \left(\sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}} - 1 \right)$$

Where Only One Impedance is to be Matched

If the larger impedance only is to be



matched, use a resistor R_L in series with the smaller impedance such that

$$R_L = Z_1 - Z_2$$

$$db \log = 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}}$$

If the smaller impedance only is to be matched, use a resistor R_S in shunt across the larger impedance such that

$$R_S = \frac{Z_1 \ Z_2}{Z_1 - Z_2}$$

Here also db loss = 20 $\log_{10} \sqrt{\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}}$

Tables of R₁ and R₂ Values

When Z_1 is 500 ohms and Z_2 is less than 500 ohms.

Z ₂	400	_ 300	250	200	160	125	100	80	65	50	40	30	25
R ₁	224	316	354	387	412	433	.447	458	466	474	480	485	487
R ₂	894	474	354	258	194	144	112	87.3	69.7	52.7	41.7	30.9	25.6
db loss	4	6.5	7.5	9	10	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	16	17	18	19

When Z2 is less than 25 ohms,

let
$$R_1 = 500 - \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$$

and $R_2 = Z_2$

Where Z_2 is 500 onms, and Z_1 is greater than 500 ohms.

Z 1	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
R ₁	245	490	707	917	1,225	1,732	2,236	2,739	3,742	4,743	5,745	7,746	9,747
R ₂	1,225	817	707	655	612	577	559	548	534	527	522	516	513
db Loss	3.5	6	7.5	9	10	11.5	12.5	13.5	15	16	17	18	19

When Z_1 is greater than 10,000 ohms,

let
$$R_1 = Z_1 - 250$$

and $R_2 = 500$

70-Volt Loud-Speaker Matching Systems

The RETMA 70.7 volt constant voltage system of power distribution provides the engineer and technician with a simple means of matching a number of loudspeakers to an amplifier. To use this method:

- 1. Determine the power required at each loudspeaker.
- 2. Add the powers required for the individual speakers and select an amplifier with a rated power output equal to or greater than this total.
- Select 70.7-volt transformers having primary wattage taps as determined in step 1.*
- 4. Wire the selected primaries in parallel across the 70.7-volt line.
- Connect each secondary to its speaker; selecting the tap which matches the voice coil impedance.

For transformers rated in impedance, the following formulas may be used to determine the proper taps in step 3.

Primary Impedance =
$$\frac{(\text{Amplifier output voltage})^2}{\text{Desired speaker power}}$$
or $Z = \frac{E^2}{P}$ (1)

Since the voltage at rated amplifier power is 70.7, this reduces to:

$$Z = \frac{70.7^2}{P} = \frac{5000}{P} \tag{2}$$

From formula (2) these relationships are:

- 1 watt requires 5000 ohm primary
- 2 watts requires 2500 ohm primary
- 5 watts requires 1000 ohm primary
- 10 watts requires 500 ohm primary

Once the primary taps have been determined, continue on through step 4 and 5 as outlined above. When selecting transformer primary taps, use the next highest available value above the computed value. A mismatch of 25% is generally considered permissible.

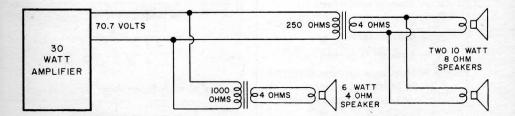
Example: Required

One 6 watt speaker with 4 ohm voice coil. Two 10 watt speakers with 8 ohm voice coils (use one transformer at this location).

- (1-2) Total power = 6 + 10 + 10 = 26 watts (use a 30-watt amplifier or other amplifier capable of handling at least 26 watts)
 - (3) $Z_{6 \text{ watts}} = \frac{5000}{6} = 833 \text{ ohms (use } 1000 \text{ ohm transformer)}$

$$Z_{\text{20 watts}} = \frac{5000}{20} = 250 \text{ ohms}$$

(4-5) See sketch below.



^{*}These transformers have the primary taps marked in watts and the secondaries marked in ohms.

Most Used Formulas

Resistance Formulas

III DOLLOD TOU	In series	$R_t = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots \text{etc.}$
----------------	-----------	---

In parallel
$$R_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \dots \text{ etc.}}$$

Two resistors in parallel
$$R_t = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Capacitance

In parallel
$$C_t = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \dots$$
 etc.

In series
$$C_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \dots \text{ etc.}}$$

Two capacitors $C_t = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ in series

The Quantity of Electricity Stored Within a Capacitor is Given by

$$Q = CE$$

where Q =the quantity stored, in coulombs,

E = the potential impressed across the condenser, in volts

C = capacitance in farads.

The Capacitance of a Parallel Plate Capacitor is Given by

$$C \, = \, 0.0885 \, \frac{KS \, (N-1)}{d}$$

where C = capacitance in mmfd.,

K = dielectric constant,

*S = area of one plate in square centimeters.

N = number.of plates,

*d = thickness of the dielectric in centimeters (same as the distance between plates).

*When S and d are given in inches, change constant 0.0885 to 0.224. Answer will still be in micromicrofarads.

DIELECTRIC CONSTANTS

Kind of	Ab	br	oximate*
Dielectric	70	ĸ	Value
Air (at atmospheric pressure)			1.0
Bakelite			5.0
Beeswax			3.0
Cambric (varnished)			4.0
Fibre (Red)			5.0
Glass (window or flint)			8.0
Gutta Percha			4.0
Mica			6.0
Paraffin (solid)			2.5
Paraffin Coated Paper			3.5
Porcelain			6.0
Pyrex	4,74	Ħ.	4.5
Quartz			5.0
Rubber			3.0
Slate			7.0
Wood (very dry)			5.0

*These values are approximate, since true values depend upon quality or grade of material used, as well as moisture content, temperature and frequency characteristics of each.

Self-Inductance

In series
$$L_t = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 \dots$$
 etc.

In parallel
$$L_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_3} \cdots \text{etc.}}$$

Two inductors $L_t = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$

Coupled Inductance

In series with fields aiding

$$L_t = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

In series with fields opposing

$$L_t = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

In parallel with fields aiding

$$L_{t} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_{1} + M} + \frac{1}{L_{2} + M}}$$

In parallel with fields opposing

$$L_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1 - M} + \frac{1}{L_2 - M}}$$

where L_t = the total inductance,

M =the mutual inductance,

 L_1 and L_2 = the self inductance of the individual coils.

Mutual Inductance

The mutual inductance of two r-f coils with fields interacting, is given by

$$M=\frac{L_A-L_O}{4}$$

where M = mutual inductance, expressedin same units as L_A and L_O ,

 L_A = Total inductance of coils L_1 and L_2 with fields *aiding*,

 L_0 = Total inductance of coils L_1 and L_2 with fields opposing.

Coupling Coefficient

When two r-f coils are inductively coupled so as to give transformer action, the coupling coefficient is expressed by

$$K = \frac{M}{\sqrt{I_{11} I_{12}}}$$

where K = the coupling coefficient; $(K \times 10^2 = \text{coupling coefficient in } \%).$

M = the mutual inductance value,

 L_1 and L_2 = the self-inductance of the two coils respectively, both being expressed in the same units.

Resonance

The resonant frequency, or frequency at which inductive reactance X_L equals capacitive reactance X_C , is expressed by.

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

also
$$L = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \int_{0.00}^{2} C}$$

and
$$C = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 f_r^2 L}$$

where f_{τ} = resonant frequency in cycles per second,

L = inductance in henrys,

C =capacitance in farads,

 $2\pi = 6.28$

 $4\pi^2=39.5$

Reactance

of an inductance is expressed by

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

of a capacitance is expressed by

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

where X_L = inductive reactance in ohms, (known as positive reactance),

 $X_C = ext{capacitive rectance in ohms,}$ (known as negative reactance),

f =frequency in cycles per second,

L = inductance in henrys,

C =capacitance in farads,

 $2\pi = 6.28$

Frequency from Wavelength

$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{\lambda}$$
 (kilocycles)

where λ = wavelength in meters.

$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^4}{\lambda}$$
 (megacycles)

where λ = wavelength in centimeters.

Wavelength from Frequency

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{f} \, (\text{meters})$$

where f = frequency in *kilocycles*.

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^4}{f} \text{ (centimeters)}$$

where f = frequency in megacycles.

Q or Figure of Merit

of a simple reactor

$$Q = \frac{X_L}{R_L}$$

of a single capacitor

$$Q = \frac{X_C}{R_C}$$

Q = a ratio expressing the figure where of merit,

 X_L = inductive reactance in ohms,

 $X_C =$ capacitive reactance in ohms,

 R_L = resistance in ohms acting in series with inductance,

 R_C = resistance in ohms acting in series with capacitance,

Impedance

In any a-c circuit where resistance and reactance values of the R, L and C components are given, the absolute or numerical magnitude of impedance and phase angle can be computed from the formulas which follow.

In general the basic formulas expressing total impedance are:

for series circuits,

$$Z_t = \sqrt{R_t^2 + X_t^2}$$

for parallel circuits,

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G_t^2 + B_t^2}}.$$

See page 17 for formulas involving impedance, conductance, susceptance and admittance.

In series circuits where phase angle and any two of the Z, R and X components are known, the unknown component may be determined from the expressions:

$$Z = \frac{R}{\cos \theta} \qquad \qquad Z = \frac{X}{\sin \theta}$$

$$Z = \frac{X}{\sin \, \theta}$$

$$R = Z \cos \theta$$

$$R = Z \cos \theta$$
 $X = Z \sin \theta$

where Z = magnitude of impedance in ohms.

R = resistance in ohms,

X = reactance (inductive or capacitive) in ohms.

Nomenclature

Z = absolute or numerical value of impedance magnitude in ohms

R = resistance in ohms,

 $X_L = \text{inductive reactance in ohms},$

 X_C = capacitive reactance in ohms,

L = inductance in henrys,

C =capacitance in farads,

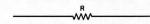
 $R_L = \text{resistance}$ in ohms acting in series with inductance.

 R_C = resistance in ohms acting in series with capacitance,

 θ = phase angle in degrees by which current leads voltage in a capacitive circuit, or lags voltage in an inductive circuit. In a resonant circuit, where X_L equals X_C , θ equals 0° .

Degrees \times 0.0175 = radians. $1 \text{ radian} = 57.3^{\circ}$.

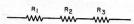
Numerical Magnitude of Impedance . . .



of resistance alone

$$Z = R$$

$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$



of resistance in series

$$Z = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots \text{ etc.}$$

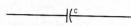
$$\hat{\theta} = 0^{\circ}$$

of inductance alone

$$Z = X_L$$
$$\theta = +90^{\circ}$$

of inductance in series

$$Z = X_{L_1} + X_{L_2} + X_{L_3} \dots$$
 etc. $\theta = +90^{\circ}$



of capacitance alone

$$Z = X_C$$
$$\theta = -90^{\circ}$$

of capacitance in series

$$Z = X_{C_1} + X_{C_2} + X_{C_3} \dots \text{ etc.}$$

 $\theta = -90^{\circ}$

or where only 2 capacitances C_1 and C_2 are involved,

$$Z = \frac{1}{2\pi f} \left(\frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \right)$$
$$\theta = -90^{\circ}$$

of resistance and inductance in series

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$

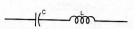
$$\theta = \arctan \frac{X_L}{R}$$



of resistance and capacitance in series

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{X_C}{R}$$



of inductance and capacitance in series

$$Z = X_L - X_C$$

$$\theta = -90^{\circ} \text{ when } X_L < X_C$$

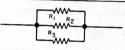
=
$$0^{\circ}$$
 when $X_L = X_C$

$$= +90^{\circ} \text{ when } X_L > X_C$$

of resistance, inductance and capacitance in series

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

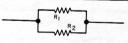
$$\theta = \arctan \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$



of resistance in parallel

$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \cdots \text{ etc.}}$$

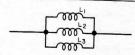
$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$



or where only 2 resistances R_1 and R_2 are involved,

$$Z = \frac{R_1 \, R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

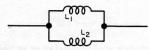
$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$



of inductance in parallel

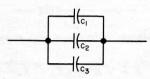
$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{X_{L_1}} + \frac{1}{X_{L_2}} + \frac{1}{X_{L_3}} \dots \text{ etc.}}$$

$$\theta = +90^{\circ}$$



or where only 2 inductances L_1 and L_2 are involved,

$$Z = 2\pi f \left(\frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}\right)$$
$$\theta = +90^{\circ}$$



of capacitance in parallel

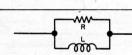
$$Z = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{X_{C_1}} + \frac{1}{X_{C_2}} + \frac{1}{X_{C_3}} \dots \text{ etc.}}$$

$$\theta = -90^{\circ}$$

or where only 2 capacitances C_1 and C_2 are involved,

$$Z = \frac{1}{2\pi f \left(C_1 + C_2\right)}$$

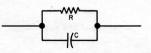
$$\theta = -90^{\circ}$$



of inductance and resistance in parallel,

$$Z = \frac{RX_L}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}}$$

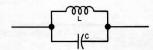
$$\theta = \arctan \frac{R}{X_L}$$



of capacitance and resistance in parallel,

$$Z = \frac{RX_C}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}}$$

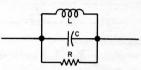
$$\theta = -\arctan \frac{R}{X_C}$$



of inductance and capacitance in parallel,

$$Z = \frac{X_L X_C}{X_L - X_C}$$

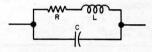
$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$
 when $X_L = X_C$



of inductance, resistance and capacitance in parallel

$$Z = \frac{RX_{L}X_{C}}{\sqrt{X_{L}^{2}X_{C}^{2} + (RX_{L} - RX_{C})^{2}}}$$

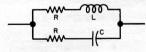
$$\theta = \arctan \frac{RX_C - RX_L}{X_L X_C}$$



of inductance and series resistance in parallel with capacitance

$$Z = X_C \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + X_L^2}{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{X_L X_C - X_L^2 - R^2}{RX_C}\right)$$



of capacitance and series resistance in parallel with inductance and series resistance

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{(R_L^2 + X_L^2)(R_C^2 + X_C^2)}{(R_L + R_C)^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{X_L (R_C^2 + X_C^2) - X_C (R_L^2 + X_L^2)}{R_L (R_C^2 + X_C^2) + R_C (R_L^2 + X_L^2)}$$

Conductance

In direct current circuits, conductance is expressed by

$$G=\frac{1}{R}$$

where G = conductance in mhos,

R = resistance in ohms.

In d-c circuits involving resistances R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , etc., in parallel,

the total conductance is expressed by

$$G_{\text{total}} = G_1 + G_2 + G_3 \dots \text{ etc.}$$

and the total current by

$$I_{\text{total}} = E G_{\text{total}}$$

and the amount of current in any single resistor, R₂ for example, in a parallel group, by

$$I_2 = \frac{I_{\text{total } G_2}}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3 \dots \text{ etc.}},$$

R, E and I in Ohm's law formulas for d-c circuits may be expressed in terms of conductance as follows:

$$R=rac{1}{G}, \qquad E=rac{I}{G}, \qquad I=EG,$$

where G =conductance in mhos,

R = resistance in ohms,

E = potential in volts.

I = current in amperes.

Susceptance

In an alternating current circuit, the susceptance of a series circuit is expressed by

$$B = \frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

or, when the resistance is 0, susceptance becomes the reciprocal of reactance, or

$$B = \frac{1}{X}$$

where B =susceptance in mhos,

R = resistance in ohms,

X = reactance in ohms.

Admittance

In an alternating current circuit, the admittance of a series circuit is expressed by

$$Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$$

Admittance is also expressed as the reciprocal of impedance, or

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$

where Y = admittance in mhos,

R = resistance in ohms,

X = reactance in ohms.

Z = impedance in ohms.

R and X in Terms of G and B

Resistance and reactance may be expressed in terms of conductance and susceptance as follows:

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \qquad X = \frac{B}{G^2 + B^2}.$$

G, B, Y and Z in Parallel Circuits

In any given a-c circuit containing a number of smaller parallel circuits only,

the effective conductance G_t is expressed by

$$G_t = G_1 + G_2 + G_3 \dots \text{ etc.},$$

and the effective susceptance B_i by

$$B_t = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 \dots \text{ etc.}$$

and the effective admittance Y, by

$$Y_t = \sqrt{G_t^2 + B_t^2}$$

and the effective impedance Z, by

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{G_t^2 + B_t^2}} \text{ or } \frac{1}{Y_t}$$

where R = resistance in ohms,

X = reactance (capacitive or inductive) in ohms,

G = conductance in mhos.

B =susceptance in mhos,

Y = admittance in mhos,

Z = impedance in ohms.

Transient I and E in LCR Circuits

The formulas which follow may be used to closely approximate the growth and decay of current and voltage in circuits involving L, C and R:

where i = instantaneous current in amperes at any given time (t),

E =potential in volts as designated,

R =circuit resistance in ohms,

C =capacitance in farads,

L = inductance in henrys,

V = steady state potential in volts,

 V_C = reactive volts across C,

 V_L = reactive volts across L,

 V_R = voltage across R

RC =time constant of RC circuit in seconds,

 $\frac{L}{R}$ = time constant of RL circuit in seconds.

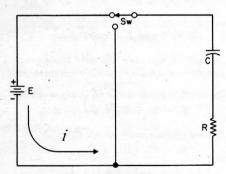
t = any given time in seconds after switch is thrown,

 ϵ = a constant, 2.718 (base of the natural system of logarithms),

Sw = switch

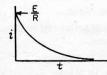
The time constant is defined as the time in seconds for current or voltage to fall to $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$ or 36.8% of its initial value or to rise to $\left(1-\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$ or approximately 63.2% of its final value.

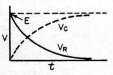
Charging a De-energized Capacitive Circuit



E =applied potential.

$$i = \frac{E}{R} \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

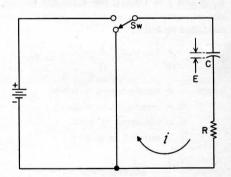




$$V_C = E \left(1 - \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)$$

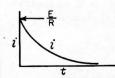
$$V_R = E \ \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

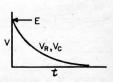
Discharging an Energized Capacitive Circuit



E =potential to which C is charged prior to closing S_{w} .

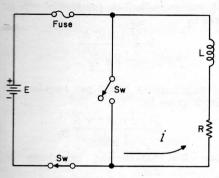
$$i = \frac{E}{R} \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$





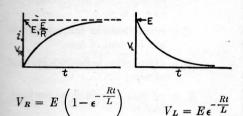
$$V_C = V_R = E \ \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

Voltage is Applied to a Deenergized Inductive Circuit



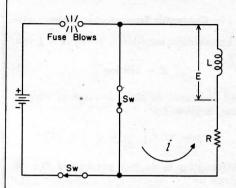
E = applied potential

$$i = \frac{E}{R} \left(1 - \epsilon^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right)$$



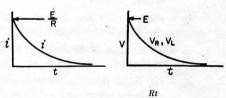
An Energized Inductive Circuit is Short Circuited

Novald &. Gee



E =counter potential induced in coil when switch is closed.

$$i = \frac{E}{R} \epsilon^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$



$$V_L = V_R = E \epsilon^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

Steady State Current Flow

In a Capacitive Circuit

In a capacitive circuit, where resistance loss components may be considered as negligible, the flow of current at a given alternating potential of constant frequency, is expressed by

$$I = \frac{E}{X_C} = \frac{E}{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi fC}\right)} = E (2\pi fC)$$

where i = current in amperes,

 X_C = capacitive reactance of the circuit in ohms,

E = applied potential in volts.

In an Inductive Circuit

In an inductive circuit, where inherent resistance and capacitance components may be so low as to be negligible, the flow of current at a given alternating potential of a constant frequency, is expressed by

$$I = \frac{E}{X_L} = \frac{E}{2\pi f L}$$

where I = current in amperes,

 X_L = inductive reactance of the circuit in ohms,

E =applied potential in volts.

Transmission Line Formulas

Concentric Transmission Lines

Characteristic impedance in ohms is given by

 $Z = 138 \log \frac{d_1}{d_2}$

R-f resistance in ohms per foot of copper line, is given by

$$r = \sqrt{f} \left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2} \right) \times 10^{-3}$$

Attenuation in decibels per foot of line, is given by

$$a = \frac{4.6\sqrt{f}(d_1 + d_2)}{d_1d_2\left(\log\frac{d_1}{d_2}\right)} \times 10^{-6}$$

where Z = characteristic impedance in ohms,

r = radio frequency resistance in ohms per foot of copper line,

 α = attenuation in decibels per foot of *line*,

 d_1 = the *inside* diameter of the *outer* conductor, expressed in inches,

 d_2 = the *outside* diameter of the *inner* conductor, expressed in inches,

f =frequency in megacycles.

Two-Wire Open Air Transmission Lines

Characteristic impedance in ohms is given by

 $Z = 276 \left(\log \frac{2D}{d} \right)$

Inductance in microhenrys per foot of line is given by

 $L = 0.281 \left(\log \frac{2D}{d} \right)$

Capacitance in micromicrofarads per foot of line is given by

$$C = \frac{3.68}{\log \frac{2D}{d}}$$

Attenuation in decibels per foot of wire is given by

$$db = \frac{0.0157 \ R_f}{\log \frac{2D}{d}}$$

R-f resistance in Ohms per loop-foot of wire, is given by

$$R_f = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \sqrt{f}}{d}$$

where Z = characteristic impedance in ohms.

D =spacing between wire centers in inches,

d = the diameter of the conductors in inches,

L =inductance in microhenrys per foot of *line*,

C =capacitance in micromicrofarads per foot of line,

db =attenuation in decibels per foot, of *wire*,

 $R_f = r - f$ resistance in ohms per loopfoot of wire,

f =frequency in megacycles.

Vertical Antenna

The capacitance of a vertical antenna, shorter than one-quarter wave length at its operating frequency, is given by

$$C_a = \frac{17l}{\left[\left(\log_{\epsilon} \frac{24l}{d}\right) - 1\right] \left[1 - \left(\frac{fl}{246}\right)^2\right]}$$

where C_a = capacitance of the antenna in micromicrofarads,

l =height of antenna in feet,

d =diameter of antenna conductor in inches,

f =operating frequency in megacycles,

 $\epsilon = 2.718$ (the base of the natural system of logarithms).

Vacuum Tube Formulas and Symbols

Vacuum Tube Constants

Amplication factor $(Mu \text{ or } \mu)$ is given by

$$\mu = \frac{\Delta E_p}{\Delta E_q} \text{ (with } I_p \text{ constant)}$$

Dynamic plate resistance in ohms, is given by

$$r_p = \frac{\Delta E_p}{\Delta I_p}$$
 (with E_q constant)

Mutual conductance in mhos, is given by

$$g_{m} = \frac{\Delta I_{p}}{\Delta E_{g}}$$
 (with E_{p} constant)

Vacuum Tube Formulas

Gain per stage is given by

$$\mu\left(\frac{R_L}{R_L+r_p}\right)$$

Voltage output appearing in R_L is given by

$$\mu\left(\frac{E_s R_L}{r_p + R_L}\right)$$

Power output in R_L , is given by

$$R_L \left(\frac{\mu E_s}{r_p + R_L}\right)^2$$

Maximum power output in R_L which results when $R_L = r_p$, is given by

$$\frac{(\mu E_s)^2}{4r_n}$$

Maximum undistorted power output in R_L . which results when $R_L = 2r_p$, is given by

$$\frac{2(\mu E_s)^2}{9r_p}$$

Required cathode biasing resistor in ohms, for a single tube is given by

$$\frac{E_g}{I_k}$$

Vacuum Tube Symbols

 $Mu \text{ or } \mu = \text{Amplification factor},$

 $r_p = \text{Dynamic}$ plate resistance in ohms,

 $g_m = Mutual$ conductance in mhos,

 E_p = Plate voltage in volts,

 $E_g = \text{Grid voltage in volts},$

 $I_p =$ Plate current in amperes,

 R_L = Plate load resistance in ohms,

 $I_{\mathbf{k}} = \text{Total}$ cathode current in amperes,

 E_s = Signal voltage in volts,

 $\Delta = {
m change}$ or variation in value, which may be either an increment (increase), or a decrement (decrease).

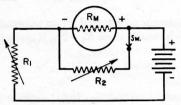
Peak, R.M.S., and Average A-C Values of E & I

Given		To get							
Value	Peak	R.M.S.	Av.						
Peak		$0.707 imes ext{Peak}$	$0.637 \times Peak$						
R.M.S.	$1.41 \times R.M.S.$		$0.9 \times \text{R.M.S.}$						
Av.	$1.57 \times \text{Av}$.	$1.11 \times \text{Av}.$	17 H. Hazaria						

D-C Meter Formulas

Meter Resistance

The d-c resistance of a milliammeter or voltmeter movement may be determined as follows:



- 1. Connect the meter in series with a suitable battery and variable resistance R_1 as shown in the diagram above.
- 2. Vary R_1 until a full scale reading is obtained.
- Connect another variable resistor R₂ across the meter and vary its value until a half scale reading is obtained.
- 4. Disconnect R₂ from the circuit and measure its d-c resistance.

The meter resistance R_m is equal to the measured resistance of R_2 .

Caution: Be sure that R_1 has sufficient resistance to prevent an off scale reading of the meter. The correct value depends upon the sensitivity of meter, and voltage of the battery. The following formula can be used if the full scale current of the meter is known:

$$R_1 = \frac{\text{voltage of the battery used}}{\text{full scale current of meter in amperes}}$$

For safe results, use twice the value computed. Also, never attempt to measure the resistance of a meter with an ohmmeter. To do so would in all probability result in a burned-out or severely damaged meter, since the current required for the operation of some ohmmeters and bridges is far in excess of the full scale current required by the movement of the average meter you may be checking.

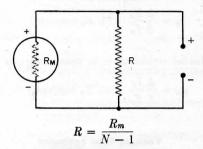
Ohms per Volt Rating of a Voltmeter

$$\Omega/V = \frac{1}{I_{fs}}$$

where $\Omega/V = \text{ohms per volt}$,

 I_{fs} = full scale current in amperes.

Fixed Current Shunts

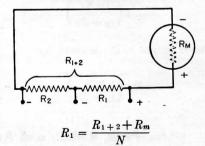


R =shunt value in ohms,

N = the new full scale reading divided by the original full scale reading, both being stated in the same units,

 R_m = meter resistance in ohms.

Multi-Range Shunts



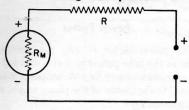
 R_1 = intermediate or tapped shunt value in ohms,

 R_{1+2} = total resistance required for the lowest scale reading wanted,

 $R_m = \text{meter resistance in ohms},$

N= the new full scale reading divided by the original full scale reading, both being stated in the same units.

Voltage Multipliers



$$R = \frac{E_{fs}}{I_{fs}} - R_m$$

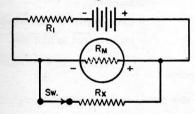
R = multiplier resistance in ohms,

E_{fs} = full scale reading required in volts,

I_{fs} = full scale current of meter in amperes,

 R_m = meter resistance in ohms.

Measuring Resistance



with Milliammeter and Battery*

$$R_x = R_m \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1 - I_2} \right)$$

 $R_x = \text{unknown resistance in ohms,}$

 R_m = meter resistance in ohms, or effective meter resistance if a shunted range is used.

 $I_1 = \text{current reading with switch open}$,

 I_2 = current reading with switch closed,

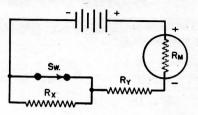
R₁ = current limiting resistor of sufficient value to keep meter reading on scale when switch is open.

* Approximately true only when current limiting resistor is large as compared to meter resistance.

Shunt Values for 27-Ohm 0-1 Milliammeter

FULL SCALE CURRENT	SHUNT RESISTANCE
0-10 ma	3.0 ohms
0-50 ma	0.551 ohms
0-100 ma	0.272 ohms
0-500 ma	0.0541 ohms

Measuring Resistance—(Continued)



with Milliammeter, Battery and Known Resistor

$$R_x = \left(R_y + R_m\right) \left(\frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_2}\right)$$

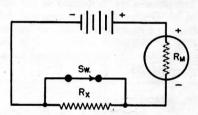
 $R_x = \text{unknown resistance in ohms},$

 R_{ν} = known resistance in ohms,

 R_m = meter resistance in ohms,

 I_1 = current reading with switch closed,

 I_2 = current reading with switch open.



with Voltmeter and Battery

$$R_x = R_m \left(\frac{E_1}{E_2} - 1 \right)$$

 $R_x = \text{unknown resistance in ohms,}$

 R_m = meter resistance in ohms, including multiplier resistance if a multiplied range is used,

 $E_1 = \text{voltmeter reading with switch closed.}$

 E_2 = voltmeter reading with switch open.

Multiplier Values for 27-Ohm 0-1 Milliammeter

FULL SCALE VOLTAGE	MULTIPLIER RESISTANCE
0-10 volts	10,000 ohms
0-50 volts	50,000 ohms
0-100 volts	100,000 ohms
0-250 volts	250,000 ohms
0-500 volts	500,000 ohms
0-1,000 volts	1,000,000 ohms

Ohm's Law for A-C Circuits

The fundamental Ohm's law formulas for a-c circuits are given by

$$I = \frac{E}{Z}, \qquad \qquad Z = \frac{E}{I},$$

$$E = IZ, \qquad P = EI \cos \theta$$

where I = current in amperes,

Z = impedance in Ohms,

E = volts across Z,

P = power in watts,

 θ = phase angle in degrees.

Phase Angle

The phase angle is defined as the difference in degrees by which current leads voltage in a capacitive circuit, or lags voltage in an inductive circuit, and in series circuits is equal to the angle whose tangent is given by the

ratio $\frac{X}{R}$ and is expressed by

$$\arctan \frac{X}{R}$$

where X = the inductive or capacitive reactance in ohms.

R =the non-reactive resistance in ohms.

of the combined resistive and reactive components of the circuit under consideration.

Therefore

in a purely resistive circuit, $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ in a purely reactive circuit, $\theta = 90^{\circ}$ and in a resonant circuit, $\theta = 0^{\circ}$

also when

$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$
, cos $\theta = 1$ and $P = EI$, $\theta = 90^{\circ}$, cos $\theta = 0$ and $P = 0$.

Degrees
$$\times$$
 0.0175 = radians.
1 radian = 57.3°.

Power Factor

The power-factor of any a-c circuit is equal to the true power in watts divided by the apparent power in volt-amperes which is equal to the cosine of the phase angle, and is expressed by

$$p.f. = \frac{EI \cos \theta}{EI} = \cos \theta$$

where

p.f. =the circuit load power factor,

 $EI\cos\theta$ = the true power in watts,

EI = the apparent power in voltamperes,

E =the applied potential in volts

I = load current in amperes.

Therefore

in a purely resistive circuit.

$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$
 and $p.f. = 1$

and in a reactive circuit,

$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
 and $p.f. = 0$

and in a resonant circuit,

$$\theta = 0^{\circ}$$
 and $p.f. = 1$

Ohm's Law for D-C Circuits

The fundamental Ohm's law formulas for d-c circuits are given by,

$$I = \frac{E}{R}$$
, $R = \frac{E}{I}$,

$$E = IR, \qquad P = EI.$$

where I = current in amperes,

R = resistance in ohms.

E =potential across R in volts,

P =power in watts.

Ohm's Law Formulas for D-C Circuits

Known	Form	ulas for Determining	Unknown Values of	7
Values		R	E	P
I&R			IR	I^2R
I&E		$\frac{E}{I}$		EI
1&P		$\frac{P}{I^2}$	$\frac{P}{I}$	
R&E	$\frac{\mathbf{E}}{R}$			$\frac{E^2}{R}$
R&P	$\sqrt{\frac{P}{R}}$		\sqrt{PR}	
E&P	$\frac{P}{E}$	$\frac{E^2}{P}$	*	

Ohm's Law Formulas for A-C Circuits

Known	Formulas for Determining Unknown Values of						
Values		Z	E	P			
I&Z			IZ	$I^2Z\cos\theta$			
I&E		$\frac{E}{I}$		$IE\cos\theta$			
1&P		$\frac{P}{I^2\cos\theta}$	$\frac{P}{I\cos\theta}$				
Z&E	$\frac{E}{Z}$			$\frac{E^2\cos heta}{Z}$			
Z&P	$\sqrt{\frac{P}{Z\cos\theta}}$		$\sqrt{\frac{PZ}{\cos \theta}}$				
E&P	$\frac{P}{E\cos\theta}$	$\frac{E^2\cos heta}{P}$					

Coil Winding Data

Turns Per Inch

Gauge (AWG)	Number	Number of Turns per Linear Inch				
or (B&S)	Enamel	s.s.c.	D.S.C. and S.C.C.	D.C.C.		
1 /		_	3.3	3.3		
2	-	_	3.8	3.6		
3	- -	AND DE	4.2 4.7	4.0 4.5		
5	-1-		5.2	5.0		
6		_	5.9	5.6		
7		_	6.5	6.2		
8	7.6 8.6	-	7.4 8.2	7.1 7.8		
10	9.6		9.3	8.9		
11	10.7		10.3	9.8		
12	12.0		11.5	10.9		
13	13.5 15.0		12.8 14.2	12.0 13.8		
14 15	16.8	=	15.8	14.7		
16 -	18.9	18.9	17.9	16.4		
17	21.2	21.2	19.9	18.1		
18	23.6	23.6	22.0	19.8		
19 20	26.4 29.4	26.4 29.4	24.4 27.0	21.8		
21	33.1 37.0	32.7 36.5	29.8 34.1	26.0 30.0		
22 23	41.3	40.6	37.6	31.6		
24	46.3	45.3	41.5	35.6		
25	51.7	50.4	45.6	38.6		
26	58.0	55.6	50.2	41.8		
27	64.9	61.5 68.6	55.0 60.2	45.0 48.5		
28 29	72.7 81.6	74.8	65.4	51.8		
30	90.5	83.3	71.5	55.5		
31	101.	92.0	77.5	59.2		
32	113.	101.	83.6	62.6		
33 34	127. 143.	110. 120.	90.3	66.3 70.0		
34 35	158.	132. •	104.	73.5		
36	175.	143.	111.	77.0		
37	198.	154.	118.	80.3		
38	224.	166.	126.	83.6		
39 40	248.	181. 194.	133.	86.6		

Coil Winding Formulas

The following approximations for winding r-f coils are accurate to within approx. 1% for nearly all small air-core coils, where

L = self inductance in microhenrys,

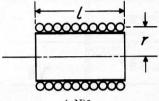
N =total number of turns,

r = mean radius in inches,

l = length of coil in inches,

b = depth of coil in inches.

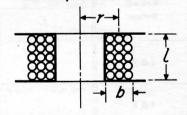
Single-Layer Wound Coils



$$L = \frac{(rN)^2}{9r + 10l}$$

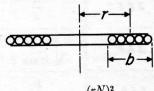
$$N = \frac{\sqrt{L(9r + 10l)}}{r}$$

Multi-Layer Wound Coils



$$L = \frac{0.8(rN)^2}{6r + 9l + 10b}$$

Single-Layer Spiral Wound Coils

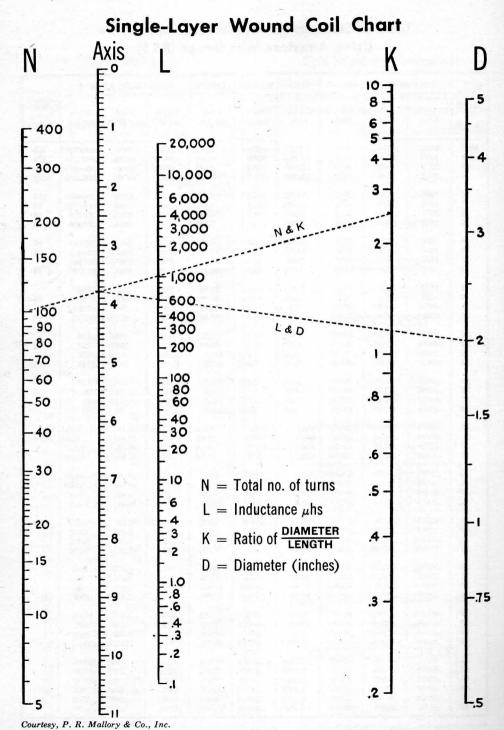


$$L = \frac{(rN)^2}{8r + 11l}$$

Table of Standard Annealed Bare Copper Wire Using American Wire Gauge (B&S)

Gauge	DIAN	METER IN	CHES	AREA	WEIGHT	LENGTH	RESIS	TANCE A	T 68° F	Current
(AWG) or (B & S)	Min.	Nom.	Max.	Circular Mils	Pounds per M'	Feet per Lb.	Ohms per M'	Feet per Ohm	Ohms per Lb.	Capacity (Amps)- Rubber Insulate
	.4554	.4600	.4646	211600.	640.5	1.561	.04901	20400.	.00007652	225
600	.4055	.4096	.4137	167800.	507.9	1.968	.06180	16180.	.0001217	175
	.3612	.3648	.3684	133100.	402.8	2.482	.07793	12830.	.0001935	150
	.3217	.3249	.3281	105500.	319.5	3.130	.09827	10180.	.0003076	125
1	.2864	.2893	.2922	83690.	253.3	3.947	.1239	8070.	.0004891	100
2	.2550	.2576	.2602	66370.	200.9	4.977	.1563	6400.	.0007778	90
3	.2271	.2294	.2317	52640.	159.3	6.276	.1970	5075.	.001237	80
4	.2023	.2043	.2063	41740.	126.4	7.914	.2485	4025.	.001966	70
5	.1801	.1819	.1837	33100.	100.2	9.980	.3133	3192.	.003127	55
6	.1604	.1620	.1636	26250.	79.46	12.58	.3951	2531.		
7	.1429	.1443	.1457	20820.	63.02	15.87	.4982	2007.	.004972	50
8	.1272	.1285	.1298	16510.	49.98	20.01	.6282	1592.	.007905 .01257	35
9	.1133	.1144	.1155	13090.	39.63	25.23	.7921	1262.	.01999	Beta è
10	.1009	.1019	.1029	10380.	31.43	31.82	.9989	1001.		-
11	.08983	.09074	.09165	8234.	24.92	40.12	1.260	794.	.03178	25
12	.08000	.08081	.08162	6530.	19.77	50.59	1.588	629.6	.05053	20
13	.07124	.07196	.07268	5178.	15.68	63.80	2.003	400.0	4070	
14	.06344	.06408	.06472	4107.	12.43	80.44		499.3	.1278	
15	.05650	.05707	.05764	3257.	9.858		2.525	396.0	.2032	15
16	.05031	.05082	.05133	2583.	7.818	101.4 127.9	3.184 4.016	314.0 249.0	.3230 .5136	6
17	.04481	.04526	.04571	2048.	6.200	161.3	5.064	107.5	0107	
18	.03990	.04030	.04070	1624.	4.917	203.4	6.385	197.5	.8167	3
19	.03553	.03589	.03625	1288.	3.899	256.5		156.5	1.299	3
20	.03164	.03196	.03228	1022.	3.092	323.4	8.051 10.15	124.2 98.5	2.065 3.283	
21	.02818	.02846	.02874	810.1	2,452	407.8	10.00	70.11		
22	.02510	.02535	.02560	642.4	1.945	514.2	12.80	78.11	5.221	
23	.02234	.02257	.02280	509.5	1.542	648.4	16.14	61.95	8.301	
24	.01990	.02010	.02030	404.0	1.223	817.7	20.36 25.67	49.13 38.96	13.20 20.99	
25	.01770	.01790	.01810	320.4	.9699	1001	20.27	20.00	10 Table	
26	.01578	.01594	.01610	254.1	.7692	1031.	32.37	30.90	33.37	
27	.01406	.01420	.01434	201.5	.6100	1300. 1639.	40.81	24.50	53.06	
28	.01251	.01264	.01277	159.8	.4837	2067.	51.47 64.90	19.43 15.41	84.37 134.2	
29	.01115	.01126	.01137	126.7	2020	2007	04.00	40.00		
30	.00993	.01003	.01013	100.5	.3836	2607.	81.83	12.22	213.3	
31	.008828	.008928	.009028	79.7	.3042	3287. 4145.	103.2	9.691	339.2	
32	.007850	.007950	.008050	63.21	.1913	5227.	130.1 164.1	7.685 6.095	539.3 857.6	
33	.006980	.007080	.007180	50.13	.1517	6591.	206.9	4.833	1264	
34	.006205	.006305	.006405	39.75	.1203	8310.	260.9	3.833	1364.	
35	.005515	.005615	.005715	31.52	.09542	10480.	329.0		2168.	
36	.004900	.005000	.005100	25.00	.07568	13210.	414.8	3.040 2.411	3448. 5482.	
37	.004353	.004453	.004553	19.83	.06001	16660.	523.1	1.912	9717	
38	.003865	.003965	.004065	15.72	.04759	21010.	659.6	1,516	8717. 13860.	
39	.003431	.003531	.003631	12.47	.03774	26500.	831.8	1.202	22040.	
40	.003045	.003145	•.003245	9.888	.02993	33410.	1049.	0.9534	35040.	
41	.00270	.00280	.00290	7.8400	.02373	42140.	1323.	7550	55750	
42	.00239	.00249	.00259	6.2001	.02373	53270.	1673.	.7559 .5977	55750.	
43	.00212	.00222	.00232	4.9284	.01492	67020.	2104.		89120.	
44	.00187	.00197	.00207	3.8809	.01492	85100.	2672.	.4753	141000.	
45	.00166	.00176	.00186	3.0976	.00938	106600.	3348.	.3743	227380. 356890.	
46	.00147	.00157	.00167	2.4649	.00746	134040.	4207.	.2377	563900.	

*Note: Values from National Electrical Code.



Single-Layer Wound Coil Chart

The chart on the opposite page provides a convenient means of determining the unmown factors of small sized single-layer wound r-f coils. Values thus found so closely proximate those determined by measurement or mathematical calculation as to be untirely satisfactory for all practical purposes of experimentation, design, and remove work. Since in all coils of this type, the interest between the mean and inner dimeter of the winding is so slight as to be untirely satisfactory for all practical purposes. The provided has been supposed to the satisfactory for all practical purposes of experimentation, design, and remove the mean and inner dimeter of the winding is so slight as to be untirely satisfactory for all instances may be either mean or inner diameter as desired.

winding length and diameter of a to find the inductance;

 Place a straightedge on the chart so as to form a line intersecting the number of turns N, and the ratio of diameter to length K, and note the point intersected on the linear axis column.

- Now move the straightedge so as to form a second line which will intersect this same point on the axis column, and the diameter D.
- The point where this line intersects the L column indicates the inductance of the coil in microhenries.

Example: Given the diameter, winding length and inductance in microhenries,— to find the number of turns:

- 1. Simply reverse the process outlined above for determining inductance.
- After finding the number of turns, consult the wire table on page 26 and determine the size of wire to be used.

The dotted lines appearing on the chart illustrate the correct plotting of a 600-microhenry coil consisting of 100 turns of wire, wound to 51/64" on a form 2" in diameter.

Inductance, Capacitance, Reactance Charts

The direct-reading charts appearing on the following three pages are designed for determining unknown values of frequency, indictance, capacitance and reactance components operating in a-f and r-f circuits.

The simplifications embodied in these tharts make them extremely useful. The requency range covered comprises the frequency spectrum from 1 cycle per second to 1000 megacycles per second. All of the scales involved are plotted in actual against a so that no computations are required to determine the location of the decimal point in the final result.

To make these conditions possible the frequency spectrum has been divided into three parts:

Chart I (page 30)—Covers the range from 1 cycle to 1000 cycles.

Chart II (page 31)—From 1 kilocycle to 1000 kilocycles.

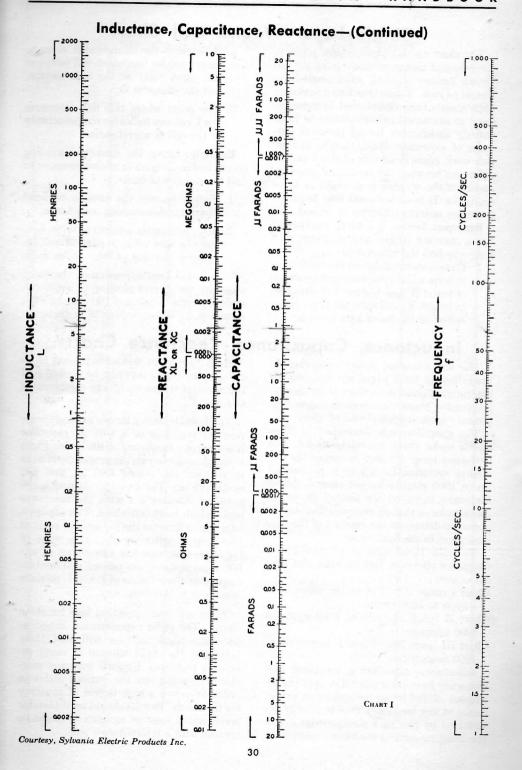
Chart III (page 32)—From 1 megacycle to 1000 megacycles.

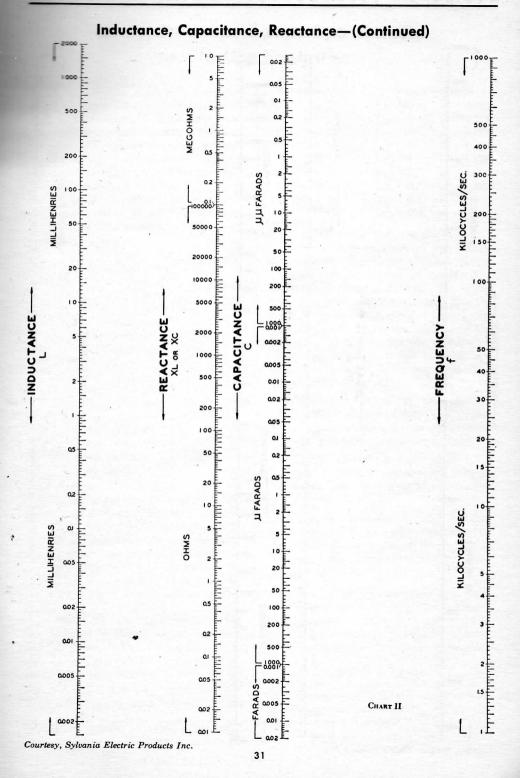
Inductance, capacitance, reactance and requency have been plotted so that the restance offered by an inductance or capacitance at any frequency may be readily determined by placing a straight-edge across the chart connecting the known quantities.

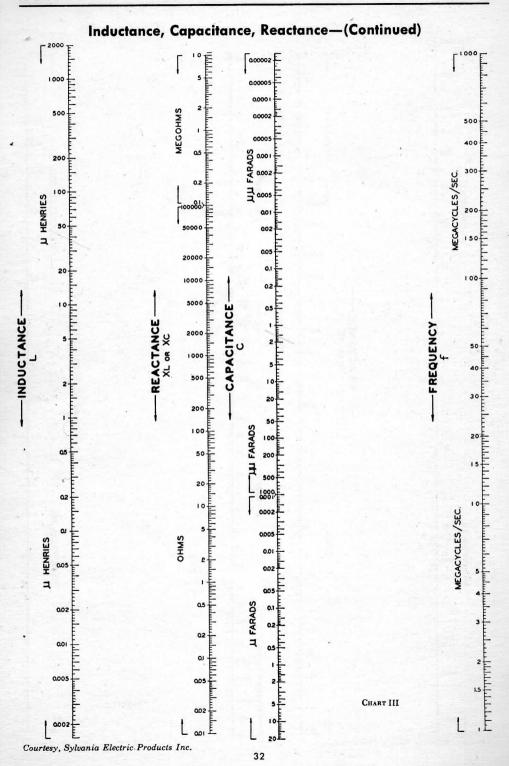
Since $X_L = X_C$ at resonance in most radio circuits, the charts may also be used to find the resonant frequency of any combination of L and C.

To illustrate with a simple example, suppose the reactance of a 0.01 μ f. capacitor is desired at a frequency of 400 cycles. Place a straight-edge across the proper chart so as to connect the points 0.01 μ f. and 400 cycles per sec. The quantity desired is the point of intersection with the reactance scale which is 40,000 ohms. The straight-edge also intersects the inductance scale at 15.8 henrys indicating that this value of inductance likewise has a reactance of 40,000 ohms at 400 cycles per sec. and furthermore, that these values of L and C produce resonance at this frequency.

There are many practical uses for these charts. The radio experimentor, maintenance man and engineer will find them helpful in the rapid solution of many reactance problems. Unusual care was exercised in laying out the various scales in order to secure a high degree of accuracy for the charts. Results should be obtainable which are at least as accurate as might be secured with a ten-inch slide rule.







How to Use Logarithms

Logarithms are used to simplify numerical computations involving multiplications, division, powers and roots. With logarithms, multiplication is reduced to simple addition, and division is reduced to simple subtraction. Raising to a power is reduced to a single multiplication, and extracting a root is reduced to a single division.

The common logarithm of any number is the power to which 10 must be raised in order to equal that number.

Therefore, since

$$1000 = 10^{3}$$

$$100 = 10^{2}$$

$$10 = 10^{1}$$

$$1 = 10^{0}$$

$$0.1 = 10^{-1}$$

$$0.01 = 10^{-2}$$

$$0.0001 = 10^{-4}$$

it is true that

le that
$$\log 1000 = 3$$
 $\log 1000 = 2$ $\log 10 = 1$ $\log 1 = 0$ $\log 0.1 = -1$ $\log 0.001 = -3$ $\log 0.0001 = -4$

The common system of logarithms has for its base the number 10, and is written \log_{10} or more commonly \log , since the base 10 is always implied unless some other base is specifically indicated. There are formulas however which use the natural system of logarithms. This system has for its base the number $2.718\ldots$ which is represented by the Greek letter ϵ and is always written $\log \epsilon$.

A table of natural logarithms has not been included in this handbook however, since the common log of a number is approximately equal to 2.3026 times the natural log of the same number. Conversely, the natural log of a number is approximately equal to 0.4343 times the common log of the same number.

In observing the following exponential and logarithmic relationships,

nti	al Form		Logarith	mic	Form
=	10^{2}	log	100	_	2.000
=	$10^{1.176}$	log	15	=	1.176
=	101	log	10	=	1.000
		log	7	=	0.845
		log	1	=	0.000
	N=150	\log	0.1	=	-1.000
		log	0.7	=	-1.845
		log	0.15	=	-2.176
=	10^{-3}	log	0.001	=	-3.000
		ential Form $= 10^{2}$ $= 10^{1.176}$ $= 10^{1}$ $= 10^{.845}$ $= 10^{0}$ $= 10^{-1}$ $= 10^{-1.845}$ $= 10^{-2.176}$ $= 10^{-3}$	$\begin{array}{ll} = 10^2 & \log \\ = 10^{1.176} & \log \\ = 10^1 & \log \\ = 10^8 & \log \\ = 10^0 & \log \\ = 10^{-1} & \log \\ = 10^{-1.845} & \log \\ = 10^{-2.176} & \log \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

it will be seen that only the direct powers of 10 have whole numbers for logarithms; also that the logarithms of all numbers lying between a power of 10, consist of a whole number and a decimal. The whole number is called the characteristic, and the decimal, the mantissa. Since the characteristic serves only to fix the location of the decimal point in the expression indicated by the log, it can be found by inspection and is not included in the log table. The following will be helpful:

- 1. The characteristic of any number greater than 1 is always positive and is equal to one less than the number of digits to the left of the decimal.
- 2. The characteristic of any number less than 1 is always negative and is equal to one plus the number of zeros to the decimal.
- 3. The characteristic of any number may be determined by expressing the number as a power of 10 and using this power as the characteristic of the logarithm for that number.

Since only the characteristic of a logarithm is ever negative, the mantissa always being a positive number, it is customary to write a log containing a negative characteristic as follows:

$$\log 0.7 = \overline{1.845}$$

or, by adding +10 to the characteristic and, in order to maintain equality; -10 at the right of the characteristic.

$$\log 0.7 = 9.845 - 10$$

Examples:

150	$1.5 imes 10^2$	2
15	1.5×10^{1}	1
1.5	$1.5 imes 10^{\circ}$	0
0.15	1.5×10^{-1}	-1 or 9 - 10
0.015	$1.5 imes 10^{-2}$	-2 or 8 - 10
0.0015	$1.5 imes 10^{-3}$	-3 or 7 - 10

Therefore, to find the logarithm of any number:

- Write the number as a power of 10, and put down the resulting exponent of 10 as the characteristic.
- Determine the mantissa from the log tables on page 56, and write this as a decimal figure following the characteristic.
- If the resulting logarithm has a negative characteristic, change this to the positive form.

Example: Find the logarithm of .00623:

Since $.00623 = 6.23 \times 10^{-3}$, the characteristic is -3. The mantissa as shown by the log table is 7945. The resultant logarithm = 3.7945 or when written in its positive form, 7.7945 - 10.

To find the log of any number having more than three significant figures (by interpolation):

- 1. Determine the characteristic.
- 2. Find the mantissa corresponding to the first three significant figures.
- 3. Find the next higher mantissa and take the tabular difference.
- Find the product of the tabular difference and the digit following the first three significant figures of the given number written as a decimal.
- 5. Add this product to the lesser mantissa.

Example: Find the logarithm of 54.65.

Since $54.65 = 5.465 \times 10^{1}$, the characteristic is 1.

Next higher mantissa = .7380Next lower mantissa = .7372Tabular difference = .0008 $\times .5$ Product .00040

Plus lesser mantissa .7372 Mantissa of 5.465 .7376

 $\log 54.65 = 1.7376$

Although a four-place log table is used here. for purposes where accuracy to 3 significant figures is required, generally, a three place table is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Since the mantissa of a logarithm represents only the significant figures of any number, the same mantissa is used for .04, 4, 400, etc., the decimal point being fixed later by the characteristic. Therefore any number consisting of 1 or 2 significant figures may be found in the column marked N, and its mantissa will be found on the same line in this column headed by 0. For any number containing 3 significant figures, locate the first two figures in the N column, and the third figure in the column headed by the corresponding digit. The mantissa will be found in this column, on a line even with the first two digits.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \log & 21 = 1.3222 \\ \log & 2.1 = 0.3222 \\ \log & 210 = 2.3222 \\ \log & .0021 = 7.3222 - 10 \\ \log & 213 = 2.3284 \\ \log & .0213 = 9.3284 - 10 \\ \log & 3 = 0.4771 \\ \log & 300 = 2.4771 \\ \log & .003 = 7.4771 - 10 \end{array}$$

The number corresponding to a given logarithm is called the antilogarithm, and is written "antilog". Example: Since $\log 692 = 2.8401$, the antilog of 2.8401 = 692.

Finding the antilog of a number is the reverse of finding the logarithm. First locate the mantissa in the log table, and determine its corresponding number. Now, place the decimal as indicated by the characteristic.

Example: To find the antilog of 3.9138, look up 9138 in the log table. Its corresponding number is 82, or expressed as a power of 10, equals 8.2. A characteristic of 3 means that 8.2 must be multiplied by 10^3 . Therefore, antilog $3.9138 = 8.2 \times 10^3 = 8200$.

Similarly

Antilog $5.9138 = 8.2 \times 10^5 = 82,0000$ Antilog $0.9138 = 8.2 \times 10^9 = 8.2$ Antilog $7.9138 - 10 = 8.2 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0082$ Antilog $9.9138 - 10 = 8.2 \times 10^{-1} = 0.82$

To find the antilogarithm of a logarithm

mantissa is not exactly given in the

- Find the tabular difference between the next highest and next lowest mantissas.
- 2 Divide this by the difference between the given mantissa and the next lowest mantissa.
- Add the resulting quotient to the significant figures expressed by the next lower mantissa.
- 4 Place the decimal as indicated by the given characteristic.

Example: Find the antilog of 1.7376

Next higher mantissa .7380

Next lower mantissa .7372
Tabular difference .0008

Given mantissa .7376

Next lower mantissa .7372

Tabular difference .0004

Quotient of
$$\frac{.0004}{.0008} = .5$$

The resultant figure therefore is .5 larger than the significant figures expressed by the mantissa .7372 or 546. The sequence figures therefore is 546.5

 \therefore the antilog of 1.7376 = 54.65

Note: When interpolating as shown to do not exceed four significant figures four answer since interpolated results a four-place table are not accurate that the point.

logarithms are added or subtracted like metical numbers, provided they are ten with positive characteristics. If the materistic in the total is greater than 9, the notation -10, -20, -30, etc., are after the mantissa, subtract a multiple of 10 from the positive part and add as me multiple of 10 to the negative so as to make the resultant characterists than 10.

EXAMPLES:

Antition of logarithms

2.764	6.326 - 10	6.328 - 10
4.304	6.284	7.764 - 10
7.068	12.610 - 10	9.104 - 10
	or	23.196 - 30
	2.610	or
		3.196 - 10

Subtraction of logarithms

$$\frac{4.107}{6.986} \left\{ = \frac{14.107 - 10}{6.986} - \frac{6.986}{7.121 - 10} - \frac{11.672 - 10}{5.887} \right\}$$

The relationships of logarithmic operations are expressed by the following formulas:

$$\log (a \times b) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$$

$$\log (a)^b = b \log a$$

$$\log \sqrt[b]{a} = \frac{\log a}{b}$$
EVALUTE:

To Multiply 1.24 by 246

 $\log \text{ of } 1.24 = 0.0934$ $\log \text{ of } 246 = 2.3909$

Total $\frac{2.8843}{2.4843}$

The antilog of 2.4843 = 305, which is as accurate as can be determined with a four-place table. The full answer to this problem is 305.04.

To Divide 961 by 224 $\log \text{ of } 961 = 2.9827$ $\log \text{ of } 224 = 2.3502$ Difference 0.6325

The antilog of 0.6325 = 4.29 which is as accurate as can be determined with a four-place table. The product of 224 and 4.29 is 960.96.

Powers: Find 12² by logarithms:

$$\log \text{ of } 12 = 1.0792 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 2.1584$$

The antilog of 2.1584 = 144.

Roots Find $\sqrt[3]{343}$ log of 343 = 2.5353 ÷ 3 = .8451 The antilog of .8451 = 7.

Logarithms of Negative Numbers. Because the logarithms of negative numbers are imaginary in character, they cannot be used in computation as with positive numbers. However, since the numerical results of multiplying, dividing, etc., are not affected by the signs, you can determine the numerical results by logarithms and later affix the final + or - signs by inspection.

Trigonometric Relationships

In any right triangle, if we let

 θ = the acute angle formed by the hypotenuse and the base leg.

 ϕ = the acute angle formed by the hypotenuse and the altitude leg,

H =the hypotenuse,

A =the side adjacent θ and opposite ϕ ,

O =the side opposite θ and adjacent ϕ ,

then
$$\sin \theta = \sin \theta = \frac{O}{H}$$

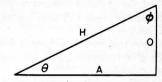
 $\cos \theta = \cos \theta = \frac{A}{H}$

tangent of
$$\theta = \tan \theta = \frac{O}{A}$$

cosecant of
$$\theta = \csc \theta = \frac{H}{O}$$

secant of
$$\theta = \sec \theta = \frac{H}{A}$$

cotangent of
$$\theta = \cot \theta = \frac{A}{O}$$



also
$$\sin \theta = \cos \phi$$
 $\csc \theta = \sec \phi$
 $\cos \theta = \sin \phi$ $\sec \theta = \csc \phi$
 $\tan \theta = \cot \phi$ $\cot \theta = \tan \phi$

and
$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \cot \phi \qquad \cot \theta = \tan \phi$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \csc \theta \qquad \frac{1}{\csc \theta} = \sin \theta$$

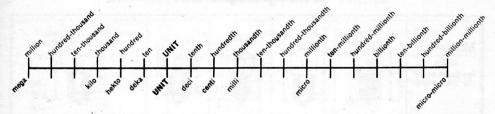
$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta \qquad \frac{1}{\sec \theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \cot \theta \qquad \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \tan \theta$$

The expression "arc sin" indicates, "the angle whose sine is" . . .; likewise arc tan indicates, "the angle whose tangent is" . . . etc. See formulas in table below.

Known	Formulas for Determining Unknown Values of							
Values	A	0	Н	θ	φ			
A & O	7916741		$\sqrt{A^2+O^2}$	$\frac{1}{1}$ arc $\tan \frac{O}{A}$	are tan A			
A & H	100	$\sqrt{H^2-A^2}$		$\frac{A}{H}$	$\arcsin \frac{A}{H}$			
Α& θ		A tan θ	$\frac{A}{\cos \theta}$		90° - θ			
Α&φ		$\frac{A}{\tan \phi}$	$\frac{A}{\sin \phi}$	90° – φ				
0 & H	$\sqrt{H^2-O^2}$			$\arcsin \frac{O}{H}$	$arc \cos \frac{C}{H}$			
Ο & θ	$\frac{O}{\tan \theta}$		$\frac{O}{\sin \theta}$		90° - θ			
Ο&φ	O tan ϕ		$\frac{O}{\cos \phi}$	90° - φ				
Н& в	$H\cos \theta$	$H \sin \theta$			90° - θ			
Н&ф	$H \sin \phi$	$H\cos\phi$		90° - ф				

Metric Relationships



The above chart shows the relation between the American and the metric systems of notation.

This chart also serves to quickly locate the decimal point in the conversion from one metric expression to another.

Example: Convert 5.0 milliwatts to watts. Place the finger on milli and count the number of steps from there to units (since the

term watt is a basic unit). The number of steps so counted is three, and the direction was to the left. Therefore, 5.0 milliwatts is the equivalent of .005 watts.

Example: Convert 0.00035 microfarads to micromicrofarads. Here the number of steps counted will be six to the right. Therefore 0.00035 microfarads is the equivalent of 350 micromicrofarads.

Metric Conversion Table

ORIGINAL		DESIRED VALUE							
VALUE	Mega	Kilo	Units	Deci	Centi	Milli	Micro	Micromicro	
Mega	194.7	3→	6→	7→	8→	9→	12→	18→	
Kilo	+ 3		3→	4→	5→	6→	9→	15→	
Units	← 6	+ 3	THE STATE OF	1→	2+	3→	6→	12→	
Deci	← 7	+ 4	← 1		1+	2+	5→	11→	
Centi	← 8	← 5	+ 2	← 1	4 7 7 1	1→	4→	10→	
Milli	← 9	← 6	+ 3	← 2	← 1		3→	9>	
Micro	←12	+ 9	← 6	← 5	+ 4	← 3		6→	
Micromicro	← 18	← 15	←12	← 11	← 10	← 9	← 6		

The above metric conversion table provides a fast and automatic means of conversion from one metric notation to another. The notation "Unit" represents the basic units of measurement, such as amperes, volts, ohms, watts, cycles, meters, grams, etc. To use the table, first locate the original or given value in the left-hand column. Now follow this line horizontally to the desired value. The figure and arrow this point indicates number of places and direction decimal point is to be moved.

Example: Convert 0.15 ampere to milliamperes. Starting at the "Units" box in the left-hand column (since ampere is a basic unit of measurement), move horizontally to the column headed by the prefix "Milli", and read 3. Thus 0.15 ampere is the equivalent of 150 milliamperes.

Example: Convert 50,000 kilocycles to megacycles. Read in the box horizontal to "Kilo" and under "Mega", the notation $\leftarrow 3$, which means a shift of the decimal three places to the left. Thus 50,000 kilocycles is the equivalent of 50 megacycles.

Pilot Lamp Data

Maximum Size See Chart below for dimensions						
A	13/22"	13/52"	7/6"	7/6"	%6"	% *
В	15/16"	3/4"	23/32"	1/2"	1/2"	56"
C	1 3/16"	1 3/16"	15/16"	15/16"	1 1/16"	1 3/16"
Bulb No.	T-31/4	T-31/4	G-31/2	G-31/2	G-41/2	G-5
Base	Screw (Miniature)	Bayonet (Miniature)	Screw (Miniature)	Bayonet (Miniature)	Bayonet (Miniature)	Bayonet (Miniature)
Bulb Type	Tubular	Tubular	Small Round	Small Round	Large Round	Large . Round
Lamp Numbers	40 41 42 46 48	43 44 45 47 49 1490	50	51	55	1458

4.1				. RAT	TING		
Lamp No.	Bead Color	Base (Miniature)	Bulb Type	Volts	Amps.	Used for	
40	Brown	Screw	T-31/4	6-8	0.15	Dials	
41	White	Screw	T-31/4	2.5	0.5	Dials	
42	Green	Screw	T-31/4	3.2	1	Dials	
43	White	Bayonet	T-31/4	2.5	0.5	Dials and Tuning Meters	
44	Blue	Bayonet	T-31/4	6-8	0.25	Dials and Tuning Meters	
45		Bayonet	T-31/4	3.2	‡	Dials	
464	Blue	Screw	T-31/4	6-8	0.25	Dials and Tuniny Meters	
47	Brown	Bayonet	T-31/4	6-9	0.15	Dials	
48	Pink	Screw	T-31/4	2.0	0.06	Battery Set Dials	
49	Pink	Bayonet	T-31/4	2.0	0.06	Battery Set Dials	
50	White	Screw	G-31/2	6-8	0.2	Auto-Radio Dials; Flashlights	
514	White	Bayonet	G-31/2	6-8	0.2	Auto-Radio Dials; Panel Boards	
55	White	Bayonet	G-41/2	6-8	0.4	Auto-Radio Dials; Parking Lights	
1458		Bayonet	G-5	20.0	0.25	Dials	
1490		Bayonet	T-31/4	3.2	0.15	Dials	

^{*} White in G.E. and Sylvania; Green in National Union Raytheon and Tung-Sol.

^{‡ 0.35} in G.E. and Sylvania; 0.5 in National Union Raytheon and Tung-Sol. A Have frosted bulb.

Directly Interchangeable Tubes

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
01A	40	1LN5	1LC5		(5AZ4
0A2	0B2		(1P5		504
0A3	VR75	1N5	1D5 -		5V4
0A4	1267		(1N5	5AX4	5W4
0B3	VR90	1P5	11D5		5Y3
0C3	VR105	1Q5	1C5		(5Z4
0D3	VR150	1S6	1T6		(324
0Y4	0Y4G	174	(1L4		/5AX4
	CK1005	1T4	1104		5U4
0Z4	₹ 1003	175	(1A5	5A74	J5V4
	(0Z4A	1T5	1G4	5AZ4	∫5W4
	(1B4	1T6	1S6		5Y3
	32	104	§1L4		· (5Z4
1A4	34	104	1T4		
	1A4P	1V	6Z3		SAX4
1	(1A4T	1V5	(1AC5		5AZ4
1A5	1G4		1W5		504
1A7	1D7	1W5	1V5	5T4	5V4
1AC5	1V5	2A3	45		5W4
1AD5	1W5	2A7	2A7S		5Y3
104	(1A4	2B7S	2B7		\5Z4
1B4	32	2050	(12SN7		(5AX4
100	(34	2C52	12SX7		5AZ4
1B8	1D8	2E5	2G5)5T4
1C5 1C8	1Q5	2E30	5812	5U4	574
1D5	1E8	2E31	2E32		5W4
1D8	1E5	2E32	2E31		5Z4
1E4	1B8	2E35	2E36		\324
1E5	1G4 1D5	2E36			(5AX4
1E8	103	2E41	2E35		5AZ4
ILO	(1E4		2E42	5V4	5T4
1G4)1H4	2E42	2E41		5U4
1G5	115	2G5	2E5	1300	(5W4
140	(1G4	2G21	2G22		
1H4) 1E4	2G22	2G21		(5AX4
1J5	1G5	3B5	§3C5		5AZ4
	(174	363	13Q5	5W4	/5T4
1L4	1104	3B7	1291		504
1LA4	1LB4	20-	(3B5		5V4
1LA6	1LC6	3C5	3Q5		(5Z4
1LB4	1LA4	3LE4	3LF4		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	(1LG5	3Q4	3S4	FVC	√5Z3
1LC5	1LN5		∫3B5	5X3	₹ 80
1LC6	1LA6	3Q5	305		(83
1LG5	1LC5	3S4	3Q4		

Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
	(5AX4	6AJ5	6AK5		16D6
	5AZ4	6AJ7	(6AB7	6C6	177
	5T4		6AC7		§6C6
5Y3	5U4	6AK5	6AJ5	6D6	77
.0.0	5V4	6AK7	6AG7	007	
	5W4	6AL5	5726	6D7	6E7
	5Z4	OALS	(6AV6	6E5	§6T5
rva -			6BF6	OE3	₹6U5
5Y4	5X4	6AT6		6E7	6D7
	(5X3	DAID	6BK6	6F4	6L4
5Z3	₹80		6BT6	6F7	6F7S
	(83		6BU6		(6E5
	(5AX4		6AG5	6G5	6T5
	5AZ4	6AU6	6BA6	000	6U5
	5T4		6BD6	6H5	6U5
5Z4	₹5U4	6AV5	∫6AU5	опо	
	5V4		(6BD5		6AD5
*	5W4	6AV6	6AT6	6D5	6AE5
	5Y3	6AX4	∫6U4	000	6AF5
6A4	52	DAX4	₹6 W 4	100	6C5
6A8	6J8	6B5	42	6J7	§ 1233, 6K7
DAO		6B6	6Q7	037	(6U7
6AB7	S6AC7		(6AU6	010	56A8
	(6AJ7		6BD6	618	6K8
6AC5G	6AC5GT	6BA6	GAG5	6K4	6AD4
6AC7	S6AB7		6BC5	0117	§6J7
	(6AJ7		6CB6	6K7	16U7
6AD4	6K4		(6AG5		∫6AB
	(6AE5	6BC5	6AU6	6K8	918
6AD5	6AF5	0000	6CB6	6L4	6F4
DADO	6C5	6BE6	5915	6L6	1614
	615	6BF6	6BU6	6L7	1612
6AD6	6AF6	6BG7	6BF7	-	(6AD5
	/6AD5	6BH6	6BJ6		6AE5
	6AF5	6BJ6	6BH6	6P5	6AF5
6AE5	6C5	0000		073	
	6J5		6AT6		6C5 6J5
	(6C5	00110	6AV6		
	6D5	6BK6	6BF6	6Q7	6B6, 6R7
6AF5	/		6BT6	6R7	\$6Q7
	6AD5		(6BU6		(6V7
	GAE5	6BT6	6BK6	6SA7	6SB7Y
6AF6	6AD6	6BU6	6BF6	6S7	6W7
	(6BC5	6C4	9002	6SB7Y	6SA7
	6BA6		(6AD5		(6SE7
6AG5	⟨6BD6	005	6AE5	2007	6SJ7
	6CB6	6C5	6AF5	6SD7	6SK7
	GAU6	The second second	6D5		5693

Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
	(6SD7	7AH7	7AG7	12AY7	12AX7
6SE7 -	6SJ7	7AJ7	7H7	12AZ7	12AV7
	6SK7	7B4	7A4	12B7	14A7
	5613	7B6	7E6		\$12AU6
6SF7	6SV7		1707	12BA6	12BD6
	(6SG7	7B7	(7AH7		(12AU6
6SH7	₹6SJ7		\7J7	12BD6	12BA6
	(6SK7	7B8	1787	12BF6	12BU6
6SJ7	6SK7, 5693	707	7B7	12010	
	(6SG7	7E5	1201	1,000	12AT6 12AV6
6SK7	6SH7	7E6	7B6	12BK6	12BT6
	(6SJ7	7E0 7E7	7R7		12BU6
	S6SU7	7E7 7F7	7AF7	. Sures	
6SL7	5691, 5692				(12AT6
	5692	7G7	7V7	12BT6	12AV6 12BK6
6SN7	15691	7H7	\$7A7		12BU6
6S07	6SR7		(7L7	100110	
6SR7	6SQ7	717	7B8	12BU6	12BF6
6ST7	6SZ7	7L7	§7A7	12J7	12K7
6SU7	6SL7	/ [/	(7H7	12K7	12J7
6SV7	6SF7	7R7	7E7	12K8	12A8
6SZ7	6ST7		17B8	12L8	1644
0327		7S7	717	12SA7	12SY7
6T5	6E5 6U5	717	7A7, 7H7, 7V7	12SC7	1634
		7V7	7T7, 7A7, 7H7		(12SH7
6U4	6W4	7Z4	7X6	12SG7	{12SJ7
	(6AX5	10	10Y		(12SK7
6U5	\$6E5	10Y	10		(12SG7
	16T5	12A	71A	12SH7	{12SJ7
6U7	6K7	12A8	12K8		(12SK7
6V7	6R7	1240		E SERVE	(12SG7
6W4	∫6U4	12AT6	12AV6 12BK6	12SJ7	{12SH7
	(6AX4				(12SK7
6W7	6S7	12AT7	12AU7		(12SG7
6X8	6U8	12AU6	§12BA6	12SK7	{12SH7
6 Z 3	1V	12AU0	(12BD6		(12SJ7
6 Z 5	6Y5	12AU7	12AT7	12SN7	12SX7
7A4	7B4		(12AT6	12SQ7	12SR7
	§ 7H7		12BK6	12SR7	12SQ7
7A7	17L7	12AV6	12BT6	12SW7	12SR7
7AB7	1204		12BU6	12SX7	12SN7
7AF7	7F7	12AV7	12AZ7	12SY7	12SA7
7AG7	7AH7	12AX7	12AY7	14A7	12B7

Directly Interchangeable Tubes—(Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
14AF7	14F7	40	01A	1232	7G7
14B6	14E6	41	42	1267	OA4
	§ 14J7	42	6B5	1273	7A7
14B8	11487	45	2A3	1274	6X5
1407	§12B7	50	10		(5X3
14C7	1284	50A6	50 Z 6	1275	80
14E6	14B6	50C6	50L6		(83
14E7	14R7	50Y7	50 Z 7	1280	14H7
14F7	14AF7	50Z6	50AX6	1284	12B7
	§ 12B7	50Z7	50Y7	1291	3B7
14H7	14A7	53	5608-A	1294	1R4
	(14B8	55	2A6	1299	3D6
14J7	1488	56	27	1612	6L7
1407		57	58		
14R7	14E7	76	37	1614	6L6
14S7	§14J7	77	606	1620	6J7
	(14B8	78	6D6	1634	12SC7
14W7	§12B7	80	§ 83 § 5 Z 3	1644	12L8
	14A7	81	50	5517	CK1003
1908	19T8	01	\$2A3	5500	\$9001, 5591
19T8	19C8	82	45	5590	9003
	(25B6	83	5Z3, 80	5591	5590
25A6	2506	85	75	5608-A	53
	25L6 5824	117L7	117M7		(6AJ5
25.47		117N7	117P7	5654	6AK5
25A7	32L7	950	1F4	5672	5678
25B5	43	954	956	5678	5672
25S	1B5	955	5731	30/8	
25Y5	25 Z 5	956	954	5691	\$6SN7 \$5692
26BK6	2606	041005	S0Y4		BALL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY O
26C6	26BK6	CK1005	OZ4A	5692	\$5691 6SN7
27	56	CK1013	5517		
		1201	7E5	5693	6SJ7
32	1A4 1B4	1203	7C4	5725	{6AJ5
201.7		1204	7AB7	3723	(6AK5
32L7	25A7	1206	768	5731	9J5
34	\$1A4	1221	6C6		25A6
	(1B4	1223	6J7	5824	25B6
36	39	1229	1A4	3624	25C6
37	76	1230	30		25L6
39	36	1231	7V7	5915	6BE6

Directly Interchangeable TV Picture Tubes

Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
7WP4*	12VP4	12VP4A	16JP4	16JP4A
7NP4	14BP4	14BP4A	16JP4	16HP4
DADAA	14004	14004	16JP4A	16HP4A
8AP4A			101/04	100011
8AP4	140144	14114	16KP4	16KP4A
	14CP4	14BP4	16KP4	16RP4
10BP4A		14BP4A		16TP4
10004		14EP4		
	14504	14004	- 16LP4	16LP4A
101144	14EP4			
10CP4	THE SECOND		-	16ZP4
a Lagran	10898	14014	16LP4A	
10FP4A	14FP4	14BP4●	16MPA	16MP4A
10MP4A		14BP4A●	TOWIF 4	TOWN 4A
IUWIF4A .		14CP4	16MP4	16HP4
10MP4 ·		14EP4●	16MP4A	16HP4A
12KP4A	15CP4	16CP4	16QP4	16XP4
121 DAA	16AP4	16AP4A	10004	16KP4
1ZLF4A			10KF4	16KP4A
12KP4*	16AP4A	16AP4		16TP4
12KP4A*	16CP4	15CP4		
12VP4	10014	1301 4	16SP4	16SP4A
12VP4A	16DP4	16DP4A		
12TP4			16SP4A	16SP4
100011			10004	1CWD44
12QP4A	16DP4A			16WP4A
121PA*			103F4A	
			16UP4	16KP4●
ALIN T				16KP4A●
12JP4*		TOILL TU		16RP4®
12QP4	16EP4	16EP4A		16TP4●
12QP4A		16EP4B		
			16VP4	16YP4●
	16GP4	16GP4A	10004	100040
		16GP4B	16WP4	16SP4• 16SP4A•
	1CUDA	1CUDAA		16SP4A•
	10HP4	10HP4A		10111 4A
12VP4A	16HP4	161P4	16WP4A	16SP4
12UP4A			10111 47	16SP4A
	7NP4 8AP4A 8AP4 10BP4A 10FP4 10FP4A 10CP4 10FP4A 10MP4A 10MP4 12KP4A 12KP4A 12KP4A 12VP4 12VP4 12VP4 12VP4 12VP4 12P44 12JP4* 12JP4* 12JP4* 12JP4*	7NP4 14BP4 8AP4A 14BP4 14BP4A 8AP4 14BP4A 10BP4A 14CP4 10FP4 10FP4A 14EP4 10CP4 10FP4A 14FP4 10MP4A 15CP4 12KP4A 16AP4 12KP4A 16AP4 12KP4A 16CP4 12VP4A 16DP4 12VP4A 16DP4 12JP4* 12QP4A 16EP4 12VP4A 16EP4	7NP4 14BP4 14BP4A 8AP4A 14BP4 14CP4 14BP4A 14EP4 14BP4 10BP4A 14BP4 14BP4 10FP4 10FP4A 14EP4 14BP4 10FP4A 14FP4 14BP4 14BP4 10FP4A 14FP4 14BP4 14BP4 10MP4A 14EP4 14BP4 14BP4 12KP4A 16CP4 16CP4 16CP4 12KP4A 16CP4 16CP4 16DP4A 12KP4A 16DP4A 16HP4A 16HP4A 12KP4A 16GP4A 16EP4A 16EP4A 12KP4A 16GP4A 16GP4B 16HP4A 12KP4A 16HP4 16HP4A 16HP4A 12KP4A 16HP4 16HP4A 16HP4A </td <td>7NP4 14BP4 14BP4A 16JP4 8AP4A 14BP4 14CP4 16JP4A 10BP4A 14BP4A 14EP4 16KP4 10BP4A 14CP4 14BP4 16KP4 10FP4 10FP4A 14EP4 16LP4 10FP4A 14EP4 14BP4A 16LP4 10FP4A 14FP4 14BP4A 16MP4 10MP4A 14FP4 14BP4A 16MP4 10MP4A 14EP4 16MP4 16MP4 10MP4 14EP4 16MP4 16MP4 10MP4 15CP4 16CP4 16MP4 12KP4A 16AP4 16AP4A 16RP4 12KP4* 16AP4A 16AP4A 16SP4 12KP4* 16DP4 16DP4A 16SP4A 12JP4* 16DP4 16HP4A* 16SP4A 12JP4* 16MP4A* 16EP4A 16UP4 12JP4* 16EP4 16EP4A 16UP4 12KP4** 16GP4 16EP4A 16UP4</td>	7NP4 14BP4 14BP4A 16JP4 8AP4A 14BP4 14CP4 16JP4A 10BP4A 14BP4A 14EP4 16KP4 10BP4A 14CP4 14BP4 16KP4 10FP4 10FP4A 14EP4 16LP4 10FP4A 14EP4 14BP4A 16LP4 10FP4A 14FP4 14BP4A 16MP4 10MP4A 14FP4 14BP4A 16MP4 10MP4A 14EP4 16MP4 16MP4 10MP4 14EP4 16MP4 16MP4 10MP4 15CP4 16CP4 16MP4 12KP4A 16AP4 16AP4A 16RP4 12KP4* 16AP4A 16AP4A 16SP4 12KP4* 16DP4 16DP4A 16SP4A 12JP4* 16DP4 16HP4A* 16SP4A 12JP4* 16MP4A* 16EP4A 16UP4 12JP4* 16EP4 16EP4A 16UP4 12KP4** 16GP4 16EP4A 16UP4

Connect external connector to chassis.

^{*}Remove ion trap.

Directly Interchangeable TV Picture Tubes (Continued)

Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with	Tube Number	Replace with
16XP4	16QP4	17QP4	17UP4	20GP4	20JP4
16ZP4	16LP4	17RP4	17HP4	20HP4	20HP4B
	16LP4A		17HP4A 🐁	2011	20111 12
			17KP4	20HP4	20HP4A●
17AP4	17BP4A		ar the same	20HP4B	20JP4●
	17BP4B	17UP4	17QP4		20LP4
	17BP4C	17VP4	17LP4		
	17JP4	1/7/4	17LP4A	21EP4A	21EP4B
			17SP4	01504	0150446
17BP4	17AP4•		17374	21FP4	21FP4A•
	17BP4A●	19AP4	19AP4A		21KP4
	17BP4B●	200	19AP4B		21KP4A•
	17BP4C●		19AP4C	21FP4A	21KP4A
	17JP4•		19AP4D	211140	21N/4A
3 6				21KP4	21KP4Å*
17BP4A	17BP4B	19DP4	19DP4A		
	17BP4C	19DP4A	10004	21WP4	20CP4A
17BP4A	17AP4	19DP4A	19DP4		20DP4A
17BP4A 17BP4B	17AP4 17JP4	19EP4	19JP4	01704	
17BP4C	1/JF4			21 Z P4	21 Z P4A●
1/6/40		19FP4	19DP4●	22AP4	22AP4A
17CP4	17CP4A		19DP4A●	22/11 4	ZZM 4A
		19JP4	10004	22AP4A	22AP4
17CP4A	17CP4	19374	19EP4	04404	
		20CP4	20CP4A	24AP4	24AP4A
17FP4	17FP4A		20CP4C		24AP4B
170044	17504		20DP4	24AP4B	24AP4
17FP4A	17FP4		20DP4A•	21711 40	24AP4A
17HP4	17HP4A	7	n III Theus		בזחו זח
-7111 4	***************************************	20CP4A	20CP4•	27EP4	27GP4
17HP4A	17HP4		20DP4A		27NP4
		20CP4C	20CP4		27RP4
17HP4	17KP4	200740	20CP4A		
17HP4A	17RP4		20CP4A 2	27GP4	27EP4
17104	17404		20074		27NP4
17JP4	17AP4	20CP4C	20DP4A•		27RP4
	17BP4A			074104	
	17BP4B	20DP4	20CP4	27NP4	27EP4
	17BP4C		20CP4C		27GP4
17LP4	17I D4A		20CP4A●		27RP4
1/174	17LP4A		20DP4A•	27RP4	27EP4
17LP4	17SP4	20FP4	20GP4●	2/RF4	27GP4
17LP4A	173F4 17VP4	20114	20JP4		27GF4 27NP4
17 LT 4A	1/1/4	36	20174		2/NF4

Connect external connector to chassis.

Interchangeable Batteries

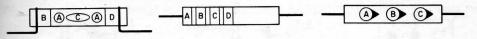
Burgess	Eveready	Neda	Ray-O-Vac	RCA	Burgess	Eveready	Neda	Ray-O-Vac	RCA
1 10308* 120 17GD60 2	935-635 W363F 835 759 950	14 716 413	1LP 5930C 110LP AB82 2LP	VS035 VS127 VS022 VS036	B5 B30 C5 D3 F2BP	713 484 717 726 W352	8 207 9 19 701	P551 P5303 P751 423PX 392S	VS129 VS012 VS065 VS072 VS100
2F 2F4 2F4L 2D 2FBP	W353 718 747 720 W354	11 1 16 18 700	192PX 698P 698PL 122P 192S	VS141 VS010 VS011 VS069 VS101	F3 F4A50 F4H F4PI F6A60	736 W368 409 744 753	3 411 908 6 401	P93A AB327 941 P694A AB994	VS067 VS040C VS009 VS019
2R 2TXX40 20F 20F2 21R	950 W370 740 X125 964	13 412 719 720 20	2LP P9203 P9403 8R	VS036 VS024 VS025 VS236	F6A60P G3 G5A42 G6B60 G6M60	757 746 W367 752 754	406 7 408 400 402	AB909 P83A AB-794 AB-995 AB-878	VS058 VS002 VS038 VS047 VS018
210 21308* 2156 220 2308*	1050 W364F 766T 850 W365F	715 702 723	3LP 5830C 2215C 210LP 5230C	VS157 VS137 VS126	K45 M30 N N60 P45	457 482 490 477	203 202 910 204 211P	NSW45 P7830 716 4390 NW45	VS082 VS013 VS073 VS090 VS218
2370ST 2370PI 4F 4FH 4FH	761T 771 742 735	712 718 4 900 12	423S P231W 194P 194S P94L	VS130 VS030 VS004 VS106 VS005	P45M P60 S461 S6D60 T5	479 1461 776 W360	211M 907 415 10	946 641 AB326 7CD5P	VS216-15 VS039 VS119
4F2H 4F4H 4F5H 4F6H 4GA42	W357 706 715 716 W366	901 902 903 904 407	398C 902 903 904 AB944	VS138 VS103 VS139 VS140 VS053	T5Z50 T6Z60 T6Z60P U10 U15	755 756 756P 411 412	403 405 428 208 215	AB775 AB601 510P 215	VS050 VS057W VS059 VS083 VS084
4SD60 4TZ60 4156 422 432	758 729 763 750 751	414 425 710 704 705	AB85 AB333 2415S 342 443	VS021 VS064 VS102 VS134 VS142	U15PF U20 U200 U30 W20PI	412 413 493 415	210 722 213	915 520P 5200 530CUH 99917	VS085 VS093 VS086
5156SC 5156PI 5308 532 5360	778 768 W376 703 781	708 721 709 706 714	2515C 2515P 5530S 453 531R	VS131 VS031 VS112 VS133 VS028	W30PI XX15 XX22 XX30 XX30PI	733 425P 433P 455 455P	201	N30P PN15 PN22 930 PN30F	VS055
5540 6F 6 Ign. 6 Ind. 6 Tel.	773 743 6 Ign. 6 Ind. 6GL	713 5 905 911 906	755S 196P 6 IgnS 6 RR 6 TelC	VS029 VS007 VS0065 VS042C	XX45 XX50 XX69 Y10 Y15	467 437 W361 504 505	200 212	4367 4375 103SN69 10P 515P	VS016 VS217
6TA60 7 8F 8R 9R	W369 912 741 960P 1015E	410 24 17 23	AB64 400 198P 191P 41	VS054 VS070	Y20 Y20S Z Z30 Z30NX	506 507 915 738 W350	15 205 711	20P 7R 57R30P 57R30S	VS034 VS015 VS114
920 A30	815 W359	206	710LP P430	VS014	Z4	724	2	67R4	VS068

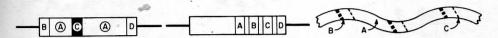
^{*} Available with plug-in terminal also.

Interchangeable Batteries—(Continued)

Eveready	Burgess	Neda	Ray-O-Vac	RCA	Eveready	Burgess	Neda	Ray-O-Vac	RCA
6GL 6 Ign. 6 Ind. X-125 W-350	6 Tel. 6 Ign. 6 Ind. 20F2 Z30NX	906 905 911 720 711	6 TelC 6 IgnS 6RR P9403 57R30S	VS042C VS006S VS025 VS114	716 717 718 720 724	4F6H C5 2F4 2D Z4	904 9 1 18 2	904 P751 698P 122P 67R4	VS140 VS065 VS010 VS069 VS068
W-351 W-352 W-354 W-355 W-356	Z30BP F2BP 2FBP 2BBP 2F2H	701 700	392S 192S	VS100 VS101 VS136	726 729 735 736 738	D3 4TZ60 4FH F3 Z30	19 425 900 3 205	423PX AB333 194S P93A 57R30P	VS072 VS064 VS106 VS067 VS015
W-357 W-358 W-362 W-363F W-363P	4F2H W30BPX W5BP 10308SC 10308PI	901 716	398C 5930C	VS138 VS127 VS027	740 741 742 743 744	20F 8F 4F 6F F4PI	719 17 4 5 6	P9203 198P 194P 196P P694A	VS024 VS004 VS007 VS009
W-364P W-364P W-365F W-365P W-371	21308SC 21308PI 2308SC 2308PI 2 Z 2PI	715 723	5830C 5230C	VS157 VS126 VS026	746 747 750 751 752	G3 2F4L 422 432 G6B60	7 16 704 705 400	P83A 698PL 342 443 AB995	VS002 VS011 VS134 VS142 VS047
W-376 409 411 412	5308 F4H U10 U15, U15PF	709 908 208 215	5530S 941 510P 215, 915	VS112 VS040C VS083 VS084	753 754 755 756 756-P	F6A60 G6M60 T5Z50 T6Z60 T6Z60P	401 402 403 405 428	AB994 AB878 AB775 AB601	VS019 VS018 VS050 VS057W VS059
413 415 437 455 457	U20 U30 XX50 XX30 K45	210 213 212 201 203	520P 530CUH 4375 930 NSW45	VS085 VS086 VS217 VS055 VS082	757 758 759 761 T 762 S	F6A60P 4SD60 76D60 2370ST 5308	406 414 413 712 709	AB909 AB85 AB82 423S 5530S	VS058 VS021 VS022 VS130 VS119
467 477 479 482 484	XX45 P45 P60 M30 B30	200 211P 202 207	4367 NW45 P7830 P5303	VS016 VS218 VS013 VS012	763 766T 768 771 773	4156 2156 5156PI 2370PI 5540	710 702 721 718 713	2415S 2215C 2515P P231W 755S	VS102 VS137 VS031 VS030 VS029
490 493 504 505 506	N60 U200 Y10 Y15 Y20	204 722	4390 5200 10P 515P 20P	VS090 VS093	776 778 781 912 915	56D60 5156SC 5360 7 Z	415 708 714 24 15	AB326 2515C 531R 400 7R	VS119 VS131 VS028 VS034
507 635 703 706 713	Y20S 1 532 4F4H B5	14 706 902 8	1LP 453 902 P551	VS035 VS133 VS103 VS129	935 950 960-P 964 1461	1 2, 2R 8R 21R S461	14 13 23 20 907	1LP 2LP 191P 8R 641	VS035 VS036 VS070 VS236 VS039
715	4F5H	903	903	VS139					

Resistor Color Code RETMA STANDARD REC-116 MILITARY STANDARD MIL-R-11A





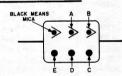
Color	1st Digit A	2nd Digit B	Multiplier C	Tolerance D
Black	0	0	1	
Brown	1	1	10	
Red	2	2	100	
Orange	3	3	1,000	-
Yellow	4	4	10,000	
Green	5	5	100,000	-
Blue	6	6	1,000,000	-
Violet	7	7	10,000,000	_
Gray	8	8 -	100,000,000	
White	9	9		
Gold			0.1	± 5%
			0.01*	± 10%
Silver No Color			*RETMA ONLY. —	± 20%

INSULATION CODING

RETMA: Insulated resistors with axial leads are designated by a background of any color except black. The usual color is natural tan. Noninsulated resistors with axial leads are designated by a black background color.

MILITARY (MIL): Same as RETMA with the addition of: Noninsulated resistors with radial leads designated by a black background color or by a background the same color as the first significant figure of the resistance value.

Mica Capacitor Color Code MILITARY STANDARD MIL-C-5A



	Digits of Capa	acitance (µµf)	Multiplier	Tolerance % D	Characteristic. See table below
Color	Α	В	C		E
Black	0	0		± 20	_
Brown		1	10		В
Red	2	2	100	± 2	C
Orange	3	3	1,000		_ D
Yellow	4	4			E
Green	5	5	_		F
	6	6		_	-
Blue	7	7			
Violet	,				_
Gray White	. 0	0			
	9	9	0.1	± 5	
Gold	_		0.1		
Silver			0.01	± 10	

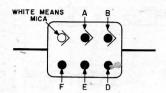
DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERISTIC

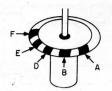
Charac- teristic	Temperature Coefficient (parts per million per °C)	Maximum Capacitance Drift	Minimum Insulation Resistance (megohms)
В	Not specified	Not specified	7500
C	±200	±0.5%	7500
D	±100	±0.3%	7500
E	+100 -20	$\pm (0.1\% + 0.1 \mu\mu f)$	7500
F	+70	$\pm (0.05\% +0.1 \mu\mu f)$	7500

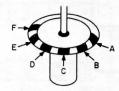
VOLTAGE RATING
(Indicated by dimensions rather than color coding)

Maximum Inches			Style	Capacitance	Rating
Long	Wide	Thick	CM	$(\mu\mu f)$	(v d-c)
35/64	5/16	7/32	15	5-510	300
51/64	15,32	7/32	20	5-510 560-1000	500 300
17/64	15/32	7/32	25	51-1000	500
53/64	53/64	9/32	30	560-3300	500
53/64	53/64	11/32	35	3600-6200 6800-10,000	500 300
11/32	41/64	11/32	40	3300-8200 9100-10,000	500 300

Mica Capacitor Color Code RETMA STANDARD REC-115A







Color	Digit	s of Capacitance	(μμf)	Multiplier	Tolerance %	Characteristic-
Color	A	В	С	Ď	E	See table below
Black	0	0	0	1	± 20	Δ
Brown	1	1	1	10	1	В
Red	2	2	2	100	± 2	č
Orange	3	3	3	1,000	+ 3	ñ
Yellow	4	. 4	4	10,000	1	F
Green	5	5	5	,	± 5	
Blue	6	6	6	_		
Violet	7	7	7	_	_	
Gray	8	8	8		_	
White	9	9	9	/ _		.1
Gold	27		-	0.1		_
Silver	- 1		_	0.01	± 10	

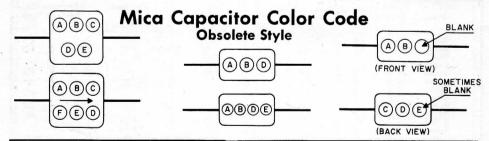
DESCRIPTION	OF	CHARACIERISTIC	
	-		

Charac- teristic		Maximum Capacitance Drift	Minimum Insulation Resistance (megohms)
A	±1000	±(5% +1 μμf)	3000
В	±500	$\pm (3\% + 1 \mu\mu f)$	6000
C	±200	$\pm (0.5\% + 0.5 \mu\mu f)$	6000
D'	±100	$\pm (0.3\% +0.1 \mu\mu f)$	6000
E	+100 - 20	$\pm (0.1\% +0.1 \mu\mu f)$	6000
I	+150 - 50	$\pm (0.3\% +0.2 \mu\mu f)$	6000
J	+100 -50	$\pm (0.2\% +0.2 \mu\mu f)$	6000

VOLTAGE RATING

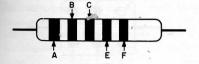
(Indicated by dimensions rather than color coding)

Maximum Inches			Cu 1	Capacitance	Rating
Long	Wide	Thick	Style	$(\mu\mu f)$	(v d-c)
51/64	15/32	7/32	20	5-510 560-1000	500 300
1764	15/32	7/32	25	5-1000 1100-1500	500 300
53/64	53/64	9/32	30	470-6200 Over 6200	500 300
53/64	53/64	3/8	35	3300-6200 Over 6200	500 300
11/32	41/64	11/32	40	100-2400 2700-7500 Over 7500	1000 500 300

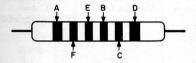


Dot Color	Digits of Capacitance (μμf)				~	Voltage Rating
Dot Color	A	В	С	Multiplier D	Tolerance %	(v d-c) F
Black	0	0	0	1	± 20	
Brown	1.	1	1	10	± 1	100
* Red	2	2	2	100	± 2	200
Orange	3	3	3	1,000	± 3	300
Yellow	4	4	4	10,000	± 4	400
Green	5	5	5	100,000	± 5	500
Blue	6	6	6	1,000,000	± 6	600
Violet	7	7	7	10,000,000	± 7	700
Gray	- 8	8	8	100,000,000	± 8	800
White	9	9	9 .	1,000,000,000	± 9	900
Gold	-		_	0.1	± 5	1,000
Silver		_	_	0.01	± 10	2,000
No Color		- T		_	± 20	500

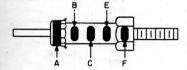
Ceramic Capacitor Color Code RETMA STANDARD REC-107A MILITARY STANDARD JAN-C-20A Proposed Mil-C-20A



Tubular Capacitors (Voltage rating is always 500 v.)



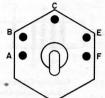
Tubular Capacitors (Old RMA)



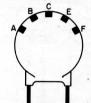
Stand-Off Capacitors (RETMA ONLY)



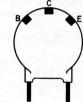
3-Dot Button Capacitors RETMA ONLY



Feed Through Capacitors (RETMA ONLY)



5-Dot Disc Capacitors (RETMA ONLY) (Voltage rating is always 500 v.)



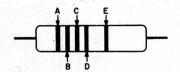
3-Dot Disc Capacitors (RETMA ONLY) (Voltage rating is always 500 v., tolerance is always —0.)

	Capac	igits c itance		Tolerance Temp. Coef. A F (Parts per million per				Coef. A illion per °C.)
Color	В	С	D	Multiplier E	10 μμf or less (μμf)	Over 10 μμf (%)	RETMA	MILITARY
Black	0	0	0	1	±2.0	±20*	0	0
Brown	1	1	1	10	±0.1*	±1	— 33	— 30
Red	2	2	2	100		±2	— 75	— 80
Orange	3	3	3	1,000	_	±2.5*	150	-150
Yellow	4.	4	4	10,000*	_		-220	-220
Green	5	5	- 5	_	±0.5	±5	-330	330
Blue	6	6	6			_	—470	-470
Violet	7	7	7		_		750	-750
Gray	8	8 -	8	0.01	±0.25		+150 to 1500	+ 30
White	9	9	9	0.1	± 1.0	±10	+100 to 750	+330*
Gold	-	-			_			+100

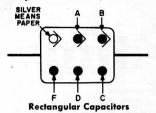
^{*}RETMA only

Paper Capacitor Color Code MILITARY STANDARD MIL-C-91A

(Commercial codes are same except as noted)



Tubular Capacitors (Commercial Only)



Capacita	jits of ance (μμf)	- Multiplier	Tolerance	Tubular Voltage Rating (v d-c)	Temp. Rating °C and Characteristic	
Color	Α	В	C	% D	(V d-c)	F
Black	0	0	1	± 20	_	85-A
Brown	1	1 1	10		100	85-E
Red	2	2	100		200	
Orange	3	3	1,000	± 30	300	_
Yellow	4	4	10,000	_	400	_
Green	5	5	_		500	_
Blue	6	6			600	
Violet	7	7		_	700	
Gray	8	8		_	800	
White	9	9			900	
Gold		_	_		1,000	-
Silver				± 10	_	

VOLTAGE RATING FOR

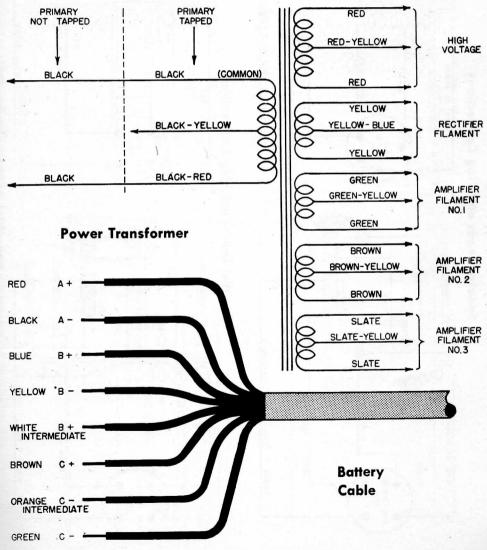
RECTANGULAR CAPACITORS
(Indicated by dimensions rather than color coding)

'Maximum Dimensions (inches)		Style	Capacitance	Voltage Rating	
Length	Width	Thick- ness	CN	(μμf)	(v d-c)
51/64	15/32	7/32	20	1000 2000–6000 10,000	400 200 120
57/64	37/64	17/64	22	2000-3000 6000-10,000 20,000	400 300 120
53/64	53/64	9/32	30	1000-2000 3000 6000-10,000 20,000	800 600 400 120
53/64	53/64	11/32	35	3000 6000-10,000 20,000	800 600 300
11/4	41/64	9/32	41	3000-6000 10,000 20,000 30,000	600 400 300 120
115/32	49/64	11/22	42	1000-6000 10,000-20,000 30,000 50,000 100,000	1000 600 400 300 120
115/32	49/64	13/32	43	10,000 20,000–30,000 50,000–100,000 200,000	1000 600 400 120

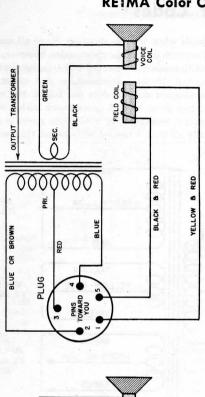
RETMA Color Codes

The color codes on the preceding and two following pages are used by most radio and instrument manufacturers in the wiring of their products, and by parts manufacturers for identifying lead placement or resistor and capacitor values, ratings, and tolerances. These have been included for whatever help they may provide in identifying parts and

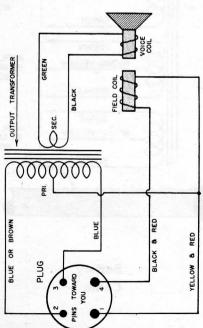
leads when trouble-shooting. Since all manufacturers do not use these codes, however, due caution must be observed to determine whether or not the set, instrument, or part under examination does or does not follow the code colors given here. A quick check with a voltmeter, ohmmeter, or continuity meter is usually all that is needed to establish this fact.

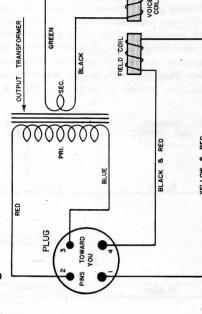


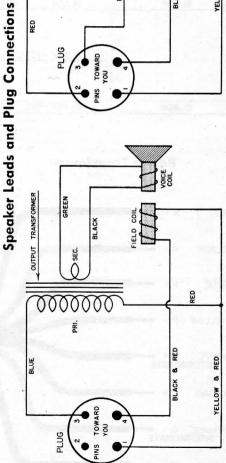
RETMA Color Codes—(Continued)



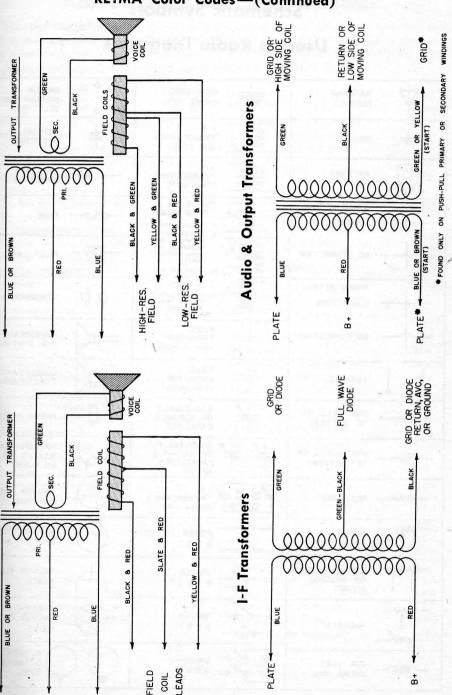
Speaker Leads and Plug Connections







RETMA Color Codes—(Continued)



Speaker Lead Color Codes—(Continued)

Schematic Symbols Used in Radio Diagrams

Ψ	ANTENNA (AERIAL)		IRON CORE CHOKE COIL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SWITCH (ROTARY OR SELECTOR)
=	GROUND		R.F. TRANSFORMER (AIR CORE)	+	CRYSTAL DETECTOR
Ú	ANTENNA (LOOP)		A.F. TRANSFORMER (IRON CORE)		LIGHTNING ARRESTER
+	WIRING METHOD 1 CONNECTION	e s	P-115 VOLT PRIMARY	-00-	FUSE
\pm	NO CONNECTION	00000	S1-CENTER-TAPPED SECONDARY FOR FILAMENTS OF SIGNAL CIRCUIT TUBES S2-SECONDARY FOR	-	PILOT LAMP
+	WIRING METHOD 2 CONNECTION		RECTIFIER TUBE FILAMENT S3-CENTER-TAPPED HIGH-VOLTAGE SECONDARY	P	HEADPHONES
	NO CONNECTION	+	FIXED CAPACITOR (MICA OR PAPER)		LOUDSPEAKER, P. M. DYNAMIC
	TERMINAL	#	FIXED CAPACITOR (ELECTROLYTIC)	THE STATE OF THE S	LOUDSPEAKER, ELECTRODYNAMIC
 ‡r	ONE CELL OR "A" BATTERY	*	ADJUSTABLE OR VARIABLE CAPACITOR	F	PHONO PICK-UP
_+ -	MULTI-CELL OR "B" BATTERY	**	ADJUSTABLE OR VARIABLE CAPACITORS (GANGED)	W	VACUUM TUBE HEATER OR FILAMENT
	RESISTOR	F	I. F. TRANSFORMER (DOUBLE-TUNED)	()	VACUUM TUBE CATHODE
	POTENTIOMETER (VOLUME CONTROL)	-⊗ -	POWER SWITCH S. P. S. T.	<u></u>	VACUUM TUBE GRID
	TAPPED RESISTOR OR VOLTAGE DIVIDER	~ <u>~</u>	SWITCH S. P. D. T.	<u></u>	VACUUM TUBE
-w-	RHEOSTAT	-010-	SWITCH D. P. S. T.	-	3-ELEMENT VACUUM TUBE (TRIODE)
	AIR CORE CHOKE COIL	- o dr o-	SWITCH D. P. D. T.	0(ALIGNING KEY OCTAL BASE TUBE

Abbreviations and Letter Symbols

Many of the abbreviations given are in lower-case letters. Obviously, however, there will be occasions such as when the abbreviations are used in titles where the original word would have been capitalized. In these cases, the abbreviation should be similarly capitalized.

A two-word adjective expression should contain a hyphen.

"	Abbrevi- ation	Term	Abbrevi- ation
Term	Y	Low-frequency (adjective)	l-f
Admittance	_	Low frequency (noun)	l.f.
Alternating-current (adjective)	a-c	Magnetic field intensity	H
Alternating current (noun)	a.c.	Megacycle	Mc
Ampere	a	Megohm	ΜΩ
Angular velocity $(2\pi f)$	ω	Meter	m
Antenna	ant.	Microampere	μa
Audio-frequency (adjective)	a-f	Microfarad (mfd)	μf
Audio frequency (noun)	a.f.		μh
Automatic volume control	a.v.c.	Microhenry	
Automatic volume expansion	a.v.e.	Micromicrofarad (mmfd)	μμf
Capacitance	\boldsymbol{c}	Microvolt	μν
Capacitive reactance.	X_C	Microvolt per meter	μv/m
Centimeter	cm	Microwatt	μW
Conductance	G	Milliampere	ma
Continuous waves	c.w.	Millihenry	mh
Current	I, i	Millivolt	mv
Cycles per second	~	Millivolt per meter	mv/m
Decibel	db	Milliwatt	mw
Direct-current (adjective)	d-c	Modulated continuous waves	m.c.w.
Direct current (noun)	d.c.	Mutual inductance	M
Double cotton covered	d.c.c.	Ohm	Ω
Double pole, double throw	d.p.d.t.	Power	P
Double pole, single throw	d.p.s.t.	Power factor	p.f.
Double silk covered	d.s.c.	Radio-frequency (adjective)	r-f
Electric field intensity	\boldsymbol{E}	Radio frequency (noun)	r.f.
Electromotive force	e.m.f.	Reactance	X
Frequency	f	Resistance	R
Frequency modulation	f.m.	Revolutions per minute	r.p.m.
Ground		Root mean square	r.m.s.
Henry		Self-inductance	L
High-frequency (adjective)		Short wave	s.w.
High frequency (noun)	h.f.	Single cotton covered	s.c.c.
Impedance	Z	Single cotton enamel	s.c.e.
Inductance	_	Single pole, double throw	s.p.d.t.
Inductive reactance		Single pole, single throw	s.p.s.t.
Intermediate-frequency (adjective)		Single silk covered	s.s.c.
Intermediate frequency (noun)		Tuned radio frequency	t.r.f.
Interrupted continuous waves		Ultra high frequency	u.h.f.
Kilocycle		Vacuum tube voltmeter	v.t.v.m
Kilohm		Volt	
Kilovolt		Voltage	
Kilovolt ampere		Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter	
		Watt	
Kilowatt	. kw	11 au	

Common Logarithms

11	N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N
12	10	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0253	0294	0334	0374	10
12	11	0414	0453	0492	0531	0569	0607	0645	0682	0719	0755	11
13 1139 1173 1206 1239 1271 1303 1335 1387 1399 1430 1461 1492 1523 1583 1584 1614 1644 1673 1703 1732 1736 1751 17	12	0792				The state of the s		1				
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16	15	1761	1790	1818	1847	1875	1903		1 -,000			15
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22 3424 3444 3483 3652 3522 3541 3560 3579 3598 22 24 3802 3802 3856 3674 3692 3711 3729 3747 3766 3784 22 25 3979 3997 4014 4031 4048 4066 4082 4099 4116 4133 220 26 4150 4166 4183 4200 4216 4232 4249 4265 4281 4298 27 4314 4330 4346 4362 4378 4393 4409 4425 4440 4456 22 29 4624 4689 4683 4688 4684 4564 4569 4683 4688 4713 4728 4742 4757 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 32 <td>20</td> <td>3010</td> <td>3032</td> <td>3054</td> <td>3075</td> <td>3096</td> <td>3118</td> <td>3139</td> <td>3160</td> <td>3181</td> <td>3201</td> <td>20</td>	20	3010	3032	3054	3075	3096	3118	3139	3160	3181	3201	20
23 3617 3636 3656 3674 3692 3711 3729 3747 3766 3784 22 24 3802 3820 3838 3856 3874 3892 3909 3927 3945 3962 2 25 3979 3997 4014 4031 4048 4065 4082 4099 4116 4133 2 26 4150 4166 4183 4200 4216 4232 4249 4265 4281 4298 2 27 4314 4330 4346 4362 4378 4393 4409 4425 4440 4456 2 28 4472 4487 4602 4518 4533 4648 4564 4669 4683 4688 4713 4728 4742 4757 2 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 36								3345	3365	3385	3404	21
23 3617 3686 3656 3674 3692 3711 3729 3747 3766 3784 3962 22 24 3802 3820 3836 3856 3874 3892 3909 3927 3948 3962 2 25 3979 3997 4014 4031 4048 4065 4082 4099 4116 4133 22 26 4150 4168 4183 4200 4216 4249 4266 4281 4298 22 27 4314 4330 4346 4362 4378 4393 4409 4426 4440 4466 28 4472 4487 4602 4518 4533 4548 4564 4579 4694 4609 22 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 30 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 5172 533 536		The second second second						3541	3560	3579	3598	22
24 3802 3820 3838 3856 3874 3892 3909 3927 3945 3962 2 25 3979 3997 4014 4031 4048 4065 4082 4099 4116 4133 2 26 4150 4166 4183 4200 4216 4232 4249 4265 4281 4298 2 28 4472 4487 4502 4518 4533 4484 4569 4624 4639 4664 4669 4683 4698 4713 4728 4742 4757 25 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 3 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 3 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5105 5019 5145 5145 5145		the second second second		3655	3674	3692	3711	3729	3747	3766		23
26 4150 4166 4183 4200 4216 4232 4249 4265 4481 4298 228 27 4314 4330 4346 4362 4378 4393 4409 4425 4440 4456 229 28 4472 4487 4502 4518 4533 4548 4564 4679 4694 4609 21 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 31 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 31 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5165 5179 5145 5159 5172 33 33 5185 5198 5211 5224 5237 5250 5263 5145 5159 5172 32 34 5315 5885 5840 5865	24	3802	3820	3838	3856	3874	3892					24
27 4314 4330 4346 4362 4378 4393 4409 4425 4440 4456 229 4487 4502 4518 4533 4548 4564 4579 4594 4609 22 4624 4639 4664 4669 4683 4698 4713 4728 4742 4757 22 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 36 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 31 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5105 6119 5132 5145 5159 5172 32 33 5185 5198 5211 5224 5237 5250 5263 5276 5289 5302 33 34 5315 5385 5465 5478 5490 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 36 36 5682 5694	25	3979	3997	4014	4031	4048	4065	4082	4099	4116	4133	25
27 4314 4330 4346 4362 4518 4533 4464 4579 4440 4466 22 28 4472 4487 4502 4518 4533 4548 4564 4579 4540 4609 22 29 4624 4639 4664 4669 4683 4698 4713 4728 4742 4757 23 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 36 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 31 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5105 5119 5132 5145 5165 5172 33 34 5315 5328 5340 5363 5366 5378 5391 5403 5416 5428 33 35 5441 5453 5465 5478 5490 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 36	26	4150	4166	4183	4200	4216	4232	4249	4265	4281	4298	26
28 4472 4487 4502 4518 4533 4548 4564 4679 4694 4609 22 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 36 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 31 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5106 5119 5132 5145 5169 5172 32 34 5185 5198 5211 5224 5237 5250 5283 5276 5289 5302 33 35 5441 5453 5465 5478 5490 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 38 36 5563 5575 5587 5589 5611 5623 5635 5765 5786 3685 5877 5786 36 3775 5786 3685 5877 5786 38 3775 5886 5877 5888 5899	27	4314	4330	4346	4362	4378						-
29 4624 4639 4654 4669 4683 4698 4713 4728 4742 4767 28 30 4771 4786 4800 4814 4829 4843 4857 4871 4886 4900 31 31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 31 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5165 5119 5132 5145 5159 5172 33 34 5315 5328 5340 5353 5366 5378 5391 5403 5416 5428 33 35 5441 5453 5465 5478 5490 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 38 36 5682 5894 5705 5717 5729 5740 5752 5763 5775 5788 5899 6010 33 36 598 <td>28</td> <td>4472</td> <td>4487</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>and the same of the same</td> <td></td> <td></td>	28	4472	4487							and the same of the same		
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31 4914 4928 4942 4955 4969 4983 4997 5011 5024 5038 31 32 5051 5065 5079 5092 5165 5119 5132 5145 5159 5172 32 33 5185 5198 5211 5224 5237 5250 5263 5276 5289 5302 33 34 5315 5328 5340 5363 5366 5378 5391 5403 5416 5428 34 35 5441 5453 5465 5478 5490 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 38 36 5682 5694 5705 5717 5729 5740 5752 5763 5775 5786 33 38 5798 5809 5821 5882 5843 5855 5866 5877 5888 5899 6010 38 38 5798 5809 </td <td>30</td> <td>4771</td> <td>4786</td> <td>4800</td> <td>4814</td> <td>4829</td> <td>4843</td> <td>4857</td> <td>4871</td> <td>4886</td> <td></td> <td>30</td>	30	4771	4786	4800	4814	4829	4843	4857	4871	4886		30
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33 5185 5198 5211 5224 5237 5250 5263 5276 5289 5302 328 340 5353 5366 5378 5391 5403 5416 5428 34 34 5353 5366 5378 5391 5403 5416 5428 34 34 5315 5328 5340 5353 5366 5378 5391 5403 5416 5428 34 5465 5481 5480 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 38 367 5682 5694 5705 5717 5729 5740 5752 5763 5775 5786 367 588 5899 5899 6010 38 5911 5922 5933 5944 5955 5966 5977 5988 5899 38 5899 38 5999 6010 38 5911 5922 5933 5944 5955 5966 5977 5988 5899 6010 38 </td <td></td>												
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35 5441 5453 5465 5478 5490 5502 5514 5527 5539 5551 38 36 5563 5575 5587 5599 5611 5623 5635 5647 5658 5670 36 37 5682 5694 5705 5717 5729 5740 5752 5763 5775 5786 37 5886 5897 5888 5899 38 5843 5855 5866 5877 5888 5899 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 38 5899 6010 6010<										27 127 77 5 1		33
36 5563 5575 5587 5599 5611 5623 5635 5647 5658 5670 36 37 5682 5694 5705 5717 5729 5740 5752 5763 5775 5786 37 38 5798 5809 5821 5832 5843 5855 5866 5877 5888 5899 6010 38 39 5911 5922 5933 5944 5955 5966 5977 5988 5899 6010 38 40 6021 6031 6042 6053 6064 6075 6085 6096 6107 6117 40 41 6128 6138 6149 6160 6170 6180 6191 6201 6212 6222 41 41 6128 6253 6263 6274 6284 6294 6314 6325 42 42 6232 6243 6251 6365 </td <td>34</td> <td>5515</td> <td>0328</td> <td>5340</td> <td>0303</td> <td>2366</td> <td>5378</td> <td>5391</td> <td>5403</td> <td>5416</td> <td>5428</td> <td>34</td>	34	5515	0328	5340	0303	2366	5378	5391	5403	5416	5428	34
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37 5682 5694 5705 5717 5729 5740 5752 5763 5775 5786 38 5798 5809 5821 5832 5843 5855 5866 5877 5888 5899 38 5991 5922 5933 5944 5955 5966 5977 5988 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 38 5999 6010 6117 6180 6191 6201 6212 6222 41 42 6232 6243 6253 6263 6274 6284 6294 6304 6314 6325 42 43 43 43 43 43 44 44 6444 6444 6444 6444 6444 6	36	5563	5575	5587	5599	5611	5623	5635	5647	5658	5670	36
38 5798 5809 5821 5832 5843 5855 5866 5877 5888 5899 6010 38 39 5911 5922 5933 5944 5955 5966 5977 5988 5999 6010 38 40 6021 6031 6042 6053 6064 6075 6085 6096 6107 6117 40 41 6128 6138 6149 6160 6170 6180 6191 6201 6212 6222 41 42 6232 6243 6253 6263 6274 6284 6294 6304 6314 6325 42 43 6335 6345 6355 6365 6375 6385 6395 6405 6415 6425 42 44 6435 6444 6454 6464 6474 6484 6493 6503 6513 6522 44 45 6532 6542 6551 6561 6571 6580 6590 6599 6609 6618	37	5682	5694	5705								
39 5911 5922 5933 5944 5955 5966 5977 5988 5999 6010 38 40 6021 6031 6042 6053 6064 6075 6085 6096 6107 6117 40 41 6128 6138 6149 6160 6170 6180 6191 6201 6212 6222 41 42 6232 6243 6253 6263 6274 6284 6294 6304 6314 6325 42 43 6335 6345 6355 6365 6375 6385 6395 6405 6415 6425 42 44 6435 6444 6454 6444 6474 6484 6493 6503 6513 6522 44 45 6532 6542 6551 6561 6571 6580 6590 6599 6609 6618 45 46 6828 6837 6646 </td <td></td>												
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42 6232 6243 6253 6263 6274 6284 6294 6304 6314 6325 42 43 6335 6345 6355 6365 6375 6385 6395 6405 6415 6425 43 44 6435 6444 6454 6464 6474 6484 6493 6503 6513 6522 44 45 6532 6542 6551 6561 6571 6580 6590 6599 6609 6618 45 46 6628 6637 6646 6656 6665 6675 6684 6693 6702 6712 46 47 6721 6730 6739 6749 6758 6767 6776 6785 6794 6803 47 48 6812 6821 6830 6839 6848 6857 6866 6875 6884 6893 6848 6897 6964 6972 6981 <th< td=""><td></td><td>8100</td><td>6120</td><td>6140</td><td>0100</td><td>0170</td><td>0100</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>		8100	6120	6140	0100	0170	0100					
13 6335 6345 6355 6365 6375 6385 6395 6405 6415 6425 435 14 6435 6444 6454 6464 6474 6484 6493 6503 6513 6522 44 15 6532 6542 6551 6561 6571 6580 6599 6609 6609 6618 48 16 6628 6637 6646 6656 6665 6675 6684 6693 6702 6712 46 17 6721 6730 6739 6749 6758 6767 6776 6785 6794 6803 47 48 18 6812 6821 6830 6839 6848 6857 6866 6875 6984 6972 6981 48 19 6902 6911 6920 6928 6937 6946 6955 6964 6972 6981 48 10 6990 6998 7007 7016 7024 7033 7042 7050 7059										4-2-1		
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69 6902 6911 6920 6928 6937 6946 6955 6964 6972 6981 48 60 6990 6998 7007 7016 7024 7033 7042 7050 7059 7067 50 61 7076 7084 7093 7101 7110 7118 7126 7135 7143 7152 51 7160 7168 7177 7185 7193 7202 7210 7218 7226 7235 52 53 7243 7251 7259 7267 7275 7284 7392 7300 7308 7316 53 54 7324 7332 7340 7348 7356 7364 7372 7380 7388 7396				6830	6839	6848	6857	6866	6875	6884		48
51 7076 7084 7093 7101 7110 7118 7126 7135 7143 7152 51 52 7160 7168 7177 7185 7193 7202 7210 7218 7226 7235 52 53 7243 7251 7259 7267 7275 7284 7292 7300 7308 7316 53 54 7324 7332 7340 7348 7356 7364 7372 7380 7388 7396 54	19	6902	6911	6920	6928						The second of the second of the	49
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7243 7251 7259 7267 7275 7284 7292 7300 7308 7316 7364 7324 7332 7340 7348 7356 7364 7372 7380 7388 7396 7364	52	7160	7168	7177								
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Common Logarithms (Continued)

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N
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57	7559	7566	7574	7582	7589	7597	7604	7612	7619	7627	57
58	7634	7642	7649	7657	7664	7672	7679	7686	7694	7701	
59	7709	7716	7723	7731	7738	7745	7752	7760	7767	7774	58 59
60	7782	7789	7796	7803	7810	7818	7825	7832	7839	7846	60
61	7853	7860	7868	7875	7882	7889	7896	7903	7910	7917	61
62	7924	7931	7938	7945	7952	7959	7966	7973	7980	7987	62
63	7993	8000	8007	8014	8021	8028	8035	8041	8048	8055	
64	8062	8069	8075	8082	8089	8096	8102	8109	8116	8122	63
65	8129	8136	8142	8149	8156	8162	8169				
								8176	8182	8189	65
66	8195	8202	8209	8215	8222	8228	8235	8241	8248	8254	66
67	8261	8267	8274	8280	8287	8293	8299	8306	8312	8319	6.7
68	8325	8331	8338	8344	8351	8357	8363	8370	8376	8382	68
69	8388	8395	8401	8407	8414	8420	8426	8432	8439	8445	69
70	8451	8457	8463	8470	8476	8482	8488	8494	8500	8506	70
71	8513	8519	8525	8531	8537	8543	8549	8555	8561	8567	71
72	8573	8579	8585	8591	8597	8603	8609	8615	8621	8627	
73	8633	8639	8645	8651	8657	8663	8669	The same of the sa	The second section is a second second		72
74	8692	8698	8704	8710	8716	8722	8727	8675 8733	8681 8739	8686 8745	73 74
75	8751	8756	8762	8768	8774	8779	8785	8791	8797	8802	75
76	8808	8814	8820	8825	8831	8837	8842	8848	8854	8859	70
	8865	8871	8876	8882							76
77					8887	8893	8899	8904	8910	8915	77
78	8921	8927	8932	8938	8943	8949	8954	8960	8965	8971	78
79	8976	8982	8987	8993	8998	9004	9009	9015	9020	9025	79
80	9031	9036	9042	9047	9053	9058	9063	9069	9074	9079	80
81	9085	9090	9096	9101	9106	9112	9117	9122	9128	9133	81
82	9138	9143	9149	9154	9159	9165	9170	9175	9180	9186	82
83	9191	9196	9201	9206	9212	9217	9222	9227	9232	9238	83
84	9243	9248	9253	9258	9263	9269	9274	9279	9284	9289	84
85	9294	9299	9304	9309	9315	9320	9325	9330	9335	9340	85
86	9345	9350	9355	9360	9365	9370	9375	9380	9385	9390	86
87	9395	9400	9405	9410	9415	9420	9425	9430	9435	9440	87
88	9445	9450	9455	9460	9465	9469	9474	9479	9484	9489	88
89	9494	9499	9504	9509	9513	9518	9523	9528	9533	9538	89
90	9542	9547	9552	9557	9562	9566	9571	9576	9581	9586	90
91	9590	9595	9600	9605	9609	9614	9619	9624	9628	9633	91
92	9638	9643	9647	9652	9657	9661	9666	9671	9675	9680	92
93	9685	9689	9694	9699	9703	9708	9713	9717	9722	9727	93
94	9731	9736	9741	9745	9750	9754	9759	9763	9768	9773	94
95	9777	9782	9786	9791	9795	9800	9805	9809	9814	9818	95
96	9823	9827	9832	9836	9841	9845	9850	9854	9859	9863	96
97	9868	9872	9877	9881	9886	9890	9894	9899	9903	9908	
98	9912	9917	9921	9926	9930	9934					97
99	9956	9961	9965	9969	9974	9934	9939	9943 9987	9948 9991	9952 9996	98
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N

Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents 0° -14.9°

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
	sin	0.0000	0.0017	0.0035	0.0052	0.0070	0.0087	0.0105	0.0122	0.0140	0.0157
0	cos	1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
·	tan	0.0000	0.0017	0.0035	0.0052	0.0070	0.0087	0.0105	0.0122	0.0140	0.0157
	sin	0.0175	0.0192	0.0209	0.0227	0.0244	0.0262	0.0279	0.0297	0.0314	0.0332
1	tan	0.9998 0.0175	0.9998	0.9998	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997 0.0262	0.9996 0.0279	0.9996 0.0297	0.9995 0.0314	0.9995
		0.0349	0.0366	0.0384	0.0401	0.0419	0.0436	0.0454	0.0471	0.0488	0.0506
2	sin cos	0.0349	0.9993	0.9993	0.9992	0.9991	0.9990	0.9990	0.9989	0.9988	0.9987
2	tan	0.0349	0.0367	0.0384	0.0402	0.0419	0.0437	0.0454	0.0472	0.0489	0.0507
	sin	0.0523	0.0541	0.0558	0.0576	0.0593	0.0610	0.0628	0.0645	0.0663	0.0680
3	cos	0.9986	0.9985	0.9984	0.9983	0.9982	0.9981	0.9980	0.9979	0.9978	0.9977
	tan	0.0524	0.0542	0.0559	0.0577	0.0594	0.0612	0.0629	0.0647	0.0664	0.0682
	sin	0.0698	0.0715	0.0732 0.9973	0.0750 0.9972	0.0767	0.0785 0.9969	0.0802 0.9968	0.0819 0.9966	0.0837 0.9965	0.0854
4	tan	0.9976	0.9974	0.9973	0.9572	0.0769	0.0787	0.0805	0.0822	0.0840	0.0857
	sin	0.0872	0.0889	0.0906	0.0924	0.0941	0.0958	0.0976	0.0993	0.1011	0.1028
5	COS	0.9962	0.9960	0.9959	0.9957	0.9956	0.9954	0.9952	0.9951	0.9949	0.9947
	tan	0.0875	0.0892	0.0910	0.0928	0.0945	0.0963	0.0981	0.0998	0.1016	0.1033
	sin	0.1045	0.1063	0.1080	0.1097	0.1115	0.1132	0.1149	0.1167	0.1184	0.120
6	cos	0.9945	0.9948	0.9942	0.9940	0.9938	0.9936	0.9934	0.9932	0.9930	0.992
	tan	0.1051	0.1069	0.1086	0.1104	0.1122	0.1139	0.1157	0.1175	0.1192	0.121
7	sin	0.1219	0.1236	0.1253	0.1271 0.9919	0.1288	0.1305	0.1323	0.1340	0.1357	0.1374
•	tan	0.1228	0.1246	0.1263	0.1281	0.1299	0.1317	0.1334	0.1352	0.1370	0.1388
	sin	0.1392	0.1409	0.1426	0.1444	0.1461	0.1478	0.1495	0.1513	0.1530	0.154
8	COS	0.9903	0.9900	0.9898	0.9895	0.9893	0.9890	0.9888	0.9885	0.9882	0.988
	tan	0.1405	0.1423	0.1441	0.1459	0.1477	0.1495	0.1512	0.1530	0.1548	0.156
* ^	sin	0.1564	0.1582	0.1599	0.1616	0.1633	0.1650	0.1668	0.1685	0.1702 0.9854	0.171
9	cos	0.9877	0.9874	0.9871	0.9869	0.9866	0.9863	0.9860	0.9857	0.3834	0.303
	tan	0.1584	0.1602								
40	sin	0.1736	0.1754	0.1771	0.1788	0.1805	0.1822	0.1840	0.1857	0.1874	0.189
10	tan	0.9848	0.9845 0.1781	0.9842	0.9839	0.9835	0.1853	0.1871	0.1890	0.1908	0.192
	sin	0.1908	0.1925	0.1942	0.1959	0.1977	0.1994	0.2011	0.2028	0.2045	0.206
11	cos	0.9816	0.9813	0.9810	0.9806	0.9803	0.9799	0.9796	0.9792	0.9789	0.978
	tan	0.1944	0.1962	0.1980	0.1998	0.2016	0.2035	0.2053	0.2071	0.2089	0.210
	sin	0.2079	0.2096	0.2113	0.2130	0.2147	0.2164	0.2181	0.2198	0.2215	0.223
12	cos	0.9781	0.9778	0.9774	0.9770	0.9767	0.9763	0.9759	0.9755	0.9751	0.974
	tan	0.2126	0.2144	0.2162	0.2180	0.2199					
13	sin	0.2250	0.2267	0.2284	0.2300	0.2318	0.2334	0.2351	0.2368	0.2385	0.240
13	tan	0.2309	0.2327	0.2345	0.2364	0.2382	0.2401	0.2419	0.2438	0.2456	0.247
	sin	0.2419	0.2436	0.2453	0.2470	0.2487	0.2504	0.2521	0.2538	0.2554	0.257
14	cos	0.9703	0.9699	0.9694	0.9690	0.9686	0.9681	0.9677	0.9673	0.9668	0.966
	tan	0.2493	0.2512	0.2530	0.2549	0.2568	0.2586	0.2605	0.2623	0.2642	0.266
											54'

Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued) 15°-29.9°

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
	sin	0.2588	0.2605	0.2622	0.2639	0.2656	0.2672	0.2689	0.2706	0.2723	0.274
15	cos	0.9659	0.9655	0.9650	0.9646	0.9641	0.9636	0.9632	0.9627	0.9622	0.961
13	tan	0.2679	0.2698	0.2717	0.2736	0.2754	0.2773	0.2792	0.2811	0.2830	0.284
4.0	sin	0.2756	0.2773	0.2790	0.2807	0.2823	0.2840	0.2857	0.2874	0.2890	0.290
16	tan	0.9613	0.9608 0.2886	0.9603	0.9598 0.2924	0.9593	0.9588 0.2962	0.9583	0.9578	0.9573 0.3019	0.956
	sin	0.2924	0.2940	0.2957	0.2974	0.2990	0.3007	0.3024	0.3040	0.3057	0.30
17	cos	0.9563	0.9558	0.9553	0.9548	0.9542	0.9537	0.9532	0.9527	0.9521	0.95
''	tan	0.3057	0.3076	0.3096	0.3115	0.3134	0.3153	0.3172	0.3191	0.3211	0.323
	sin	0.3090	0.3107	0.3123	0.3140	0.3156	0.3173	0.3190	0.3206	0.3223	0.32
18	cos	0.9511	0.9505	0.9500	0.9494	0.9489	0.9483	0.9478	0.9472	0.9466	0.94
	tan	0.3249	0.3269	0.3288	0.3307	0.3327	0.3346	0.3365	0.3385	0.3404	0.34
40	sin	0.3256	0.3272	0.3289	0.3305	0.3322	0.3338	0.3355	0.3371	0.3387	0.34
19	cos	0.9455 0.3443	0.9449 0.3463	0.9444	0.9438	0.9432	0.9426 0.3541	0.9421 0.3561	0.9415	0.9409	0.94
	tan	0.3443									
00	sin	0.3420	0.3437	0.3453	0.3469	0.3486	0.3502	0.3518	0.3535	0.3551	0.35
20	cos	0.9397 0.3640	0.9391 0.3659	0.9385	0.9379	0.9373	0.9367	0.9361	0.9354	0.9348	0.93
	tan							1 1 1 1 1 1		100	- 7
	sin	.3584	0.3600	0.3616	0.3633	0.3649	0.3665	0.3681	0.3697	0.3714	0.37
21	cos	0.9336	0.9330	0.9323	0.9317	0.9311	0.9304	0.9298	0.9291	0.9285	0.92
	tan	0.3839	0.3859	0.3879							
	sin	0.3746	0.3762	0.3778	0.3795	0.3811	0.3827	0.3843	0.3859	0.3875	0.38
22	cos	0.9272	0.9265 0.4061	0.9259	0.9252	0.9245	0.9239	0.9232	0.9225	0.9219	0.92
	tan									1.1.2	
00	sin	0.3907	0.3923	0.3939	0.3955	0.3971	0.3987	0.4003	0.4019 0.9157	0.4035 0.9150	0.40
23	tan	0.9205	0.9198 0.4265	0.9191	0.4307	0.4327	0.4348	0.4369	0.4390	0.4411	0.44
	Lai.						15				
*	sin	0.4067	0.4083	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4163	0.4179	0.4195	0.42
24	tan	0.9135	0.9128	0.9121	0.9114	0.9107 0.4536	0.9100	0.9092	0.4599	0.4621	0.46
25	sin	0.4226	0.4242	0.4258	0.4274 0.9041	0.4289	0.4305	0.4321	0.4337	0.4352	0.43
25	tan 4	0.4663	0.4684	0.4706	0.4727	0.4748	0.4770	0.4791	0.4813	0.4834	0.48
	sin	0.4384	0.4399	0.4415	0.4431	0.4446	0.4462	0.4478	0.4493	0.4509	0.45
26	cos	0.8988	0.8980	0.8973	0.8965	0.8957	0.8949	0.8942	0.8934	0.8926	0.89
	tan	0.4877	0.4899	0.4921	0.4942	0.4964	0.4986	0.5008	0.5029	0.5051	0.50
	sin	0.4540	0.4555	0.4571	0.4586	0.4602	0.4617	0.4633	0.4648	0.4664	0.46
27	cos	0.8910	0.8902	0.8894	0.8886	0.8878	0.8870	0.8862	0.8854	0.8846	0.88
	tan	0.5095	0.5117	0.5139	0.5161	0.5184	0.5206	0.5228	0.5250	0.5272	0.52
20	sin	0.4695	0.4710	0.4726	0.4741	0.4756	0.4772	0.4787	0.4802	0.4818	0.48
28	cos	0.8829	0.8821	0.8813	0.8805	0.8796	0.8788	0.8780	0.8771	0.8763	0.87
	tan	0.5317	0.5340	0.3302							
00	sin	0.4848	0.4863	0.4879	0.4894	0.4909	0.4924	0.4939	0.4955	0.4970	0.49
29	cos	0.8746	0.8738	0.8729	0.8721	0.8712	0.8704	0.8695	0.8686	0.8678	0.86
	tan	0.5543	0.5566	0.5589	0.5612	0.5635	0.5658	0.5081	0.3/04	0.3/2/	0.5
											54

Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued) 30°-44.9°

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
	sin	0.5000	0.5015	0.5030	0.5045	0.5060	0.5075	0.5090	0.5105	0.5120	0.513
30	cos	0.8660	0.8652	0.8643	0.8634	0.8625	0.8616	0.8607	0.8599	0.8590	0.858
	tan	0.5774	0.5797	0.5820	0.5844	0.5867	0.5890	0.5914	0.5938	0.5961	0.598
••	sin	0.5150	0.5165	0.5180	0.5195	0.5210	0.5225	0.5240	0.5255	0.5270	0.528
31	cos -	0.8572	0.8563	0.8554	0.8545	0.8536	0.8526 0.6128	0.8517 0.6152	0.8508 0.6176	0.8499	0.849
	MODELL SECTION					A PRE				0.6200	0.622
32	sin	0.5299	0.5314	0.5329	0.5344	0.5358	0.5373	0.5388	0.5402	0.5417	0.543
32	tan	0.8480	0.8471 0.6273	0.8462 0.6297	0.8453	0.8443	0.8434	0.8425	0.8415	0.8406 0.6445	0.839
	sin≒	0.5446	0.5461	0.5476	0.5400	0 5505	0 5510	0 5524	0 5540	0.5502	
33	cos	0.8387	0.8377	0.5476	0.5490 0.8358	0.5505 0.8348	0.5519 0 8339	0.5534	0.5548	0.5563	0.557
-	tan	0.6494	0.6519	0.6544	0.6569	0.6594	0.6619	0.6644	0.6669	0.6694	0.672
	sin	0.5592	0.5606	0.5621	0.5635	0.5650	0.5664	0.5678	0.5693	0.5707	0.572
34	cos	0.8290	0.8281	0.8271	0.8261	0.8251	0.8241	0.8231	0.8221	0.8211	0.820
	tan	0.6745	0.6771	0.6796	0.6822	0.6847	0.6873	0.6899	0.6924	0.6950	0.697
25	sin	0.5736	0.5750	0.5764	0.5779	0.5793	0.5807	0.5821	0.5835	0.5850	0.586
35	cos	0.8192	0.8181	0.8171	0.8161	0.8151	0.8141	0.8131	0.8121	0.8111	0.810
1	tan	0.7002	0.7028	0.7054	0.7080	0.7107	0.7133	0.7159	0.7186	0.7212	0.723
	sin	0.5878	0.5892	0.5906	0.5920	0.5934	0.5948	0.5962	0.5976	0.5990	0.600
36	cos tan	0.8090	0.8080	0.8070 0.7319	0.8059	0.8049 0.7373	0.8039	0.8028	0.8018	0.8007 0.7481	0.799
			A 19								
37	sin	0.6018	0.6032 0.7976	0.6046 0.7965	0.6060	0.6074	0.6088 0.7934	0.6101	0.6115	0.6129	0.614
0.	tan	0.7536	0.7563	0.7590	0.7618	0.7646	0.7673	0.7923 0.7701	0.7912 0.7729	0.7902 0.7757	0.789
	sin	0.6157	0.6170	0.6184	0.6198	0.6211	0.6225	0.6239	0.6252	0.6266	0.628
38	cos	0.7880	0.7869	0.7859	0.7848	0.7837	0.7826	0.7815	0.7804	0.7793	0.778
	tan	0.7813	0.7841	0.7869	0.7898	0.7926	0.7954	0.7983	0.8012	0.8040	0.806
00	sin	0.6293	0.6307	0.6320	0.6334	0.6347	0.6361	0.6374	0.6388	0.6401	0.641
39	cos	0.7771	0.7760	0.7749	0.7738	0.7727	0.7716	0.7705	0.7694	0.7683	0.767
	tan	0.8098	0.8127	0.8156	0.8185	0.8214	0.8243	0.8273	0.8302	0.8332	0.836
40	sin	0.6428	0.6441	0.6455	0.6468	0.6481	0.6494	0.6508	0.6521	0.6534	0.654
40	cos tan	0.7660 0.8391	0.7649 0.8421	0.7638 0.8451	0.7627 0.8481	0.7615 0.8511	0.7604 0.8541	0.7593 0.8571	0.7581	0.7570 0.8632	0.755
	sin	0 6561	0.6574		0.6600	THE REAL	10 7 200				
41	cos	0.6561	0.6574 0.7536	0.6587 0.7524	0.6600 0.7513	0.6613 0.7501	0.6626	0.6639	0.6652	0.6665	0.667
	tan	0.8693	0.8724	0.8754	0.8785	0.8816	0.8847	0.8878	0.8910	0.8941	0.897
	sin	0.6691	0.6704	0.6717	0.6730	0.6743	0.6756	0.6769	0.6782	0.6794	0.680
42	cos	0.7431	0.7420	0.7408	0.7396	0.7385	0.7373	0.7361	0.7349	0.7337	0.732
	tan	0.9004	0.9036	0.9067	0.9099	0.9131	0.9163	0.9195	0.9228	0.9260	0.929
12	sin	0.6820	0.6833	0.6845	0.6858	0.6871	0.6884	0.6896	0.6909	0.6921	0.693
43	cos	0.7314	0.7302	0.7290	0.7278	0.7266	0.7254	0.7242	0.7230	0.7218	0.720
and the	tan	0.9325	0.9358	0.9391	0.9424	0.9457	0.9490	0.9523	0.9556	0.9590	0.962
	sin	0.6947	0.6959	0.6972	0.6984	0.6997	0.7009	0.7022	0.7034	0.7046	0.705
44	tan	0.7193 0.9657	0.7181	0.7169 0.9725	0.7157 0.9759	0.7145 0.9793	0.7133 0.9827	0.7120 0.9861	0.7108 0.9896	0.7096 0.9930	0.708
				177							
Degs.	Function	0'	6′	12′	18′	24'	30′	36′	42'	48'	54'

Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued) 45° - 59.9°

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
		0.7071	0.7083	0.7096	0.7108	0.7120	0.7133	0.7145	0.7157	0.7169	0.7181
45	sin	0.7071	0.7059	0.7046	0.7034	0.7022	0.7009	0.6997	0.6984	0.6972	0.6959
	cos tan	1.0000	1.0035	1.0070	1.0105	1.0141	1.0176	1.0212	1.0247	1.0283	1.0319
	sin	0.7193	0.7206	0.7218	0.7230	0.7242	0.7254	0.7266	0.7278	0.7290	0.7302
46	cos tan,	0.6947	0.6934 1.0392	0.6921 1.0428	0.6909 1.0464	0.6896 1.0501	1.0538	0.6871 1.0575	0.6858	0.6845 1.0649	0.683
			0.7325	0.7337	0.7349	0.7361	0.7373	0.7385	0.7396	0.7408	0.742
47	sin	0.7314 0.6820	0.7325	0.7337	0.7349	0.7361	0.7373	0.6743	0.6730	0.6717	0.670
47	tan	1.0724	1.0761	1.0799	1.0837	1.0875	1.0913	1.0951	1.0990	1.1028	1.106
	sin	0.7431	0.7443	0.7455	0.7466	0.7478	0.7490	0.7501	0.7513	0.7524	0.753
48	= cos	0.6691	0.6678	0.6665	0.6652	0.6639	0.6626	0.6613	0.6600	0.6587	0.657
	tan	1.1106	1.1145	1.1184	1.1224	1.1263	1.1303	1.1343	1.1383	1.1423	1.146
	sin	0.7547	0.7559	0.7570	0.7581	0.7593	0.7604	0.7615	0.7627	0.7638	0.764
49	cos	0.6561	0.6547	0.6534	0.6521	0.6508	0.6494	0.6481 1.1750	0.6468	0.6455 1.1833	0.644
	tan	1.1504	1.1544	1.1585	1.1626						
	sin	0.7660	0.7672	0.7683	0.7694	0.7705	0.7716	0.7727	0.7738	0.7749	0.776
50	cos	0.6428	0.6414	0.6401	0.6388	0.6374 1.2088	0.6361	0.6347 1.2174	0.6334	0.6320 1.2261	0.630
	tan	1.1918	1.1960				7.7				-
	sin "	0.7771	0.7782	0.7793	0.7804	0.7815	0.7826	0.7837	0.7848	0.7859	0.786
51	tan	0.6293	0.6280 1.2393	0.6266	0.6252 1.2482	0.6239 1.2527	0.6225 1.2572	0.6211 1.2617	0.6198 1.2662	0.6184 1.2708	0.617
		0.7880	0.7891	0.7902	0.7912	0.7923	0.7934	0.7944	0.7955	0.7965	0.797
52	sin	0.7880	0.6143	0.7302	0.6115	0.6101	0.6088	0.6074	0.6060	0.6046	0.603
32	tan	1.2799	1.2846	1.2892	1.2938	1.2985	1.3032	1.3079	1.3127	1.3175	1.322
	sin	0.7986	0.7997	0.8007	0.8018	0.8028	0.8039	0.8049	0.8059	0.8070	0.808
53	cos	0.6018	0.6004	0.5990	0.5976	0.5962	0.5948	0.5934	0.5920	0.5906	0.589
	tan	1.3270	1.3319	1.3367	1.3416	1.3465	1.3514	1.3564	1.3613	1.3663	1.371
	sin	0.8090	0.8100	0.8111	0.8121	0.8131	0.8141	0.8151	0.8161	0.8171	0.818
54	cos	0.5878	0.5864	0.5850 1.3865	0.5835	0.5821 1.3968	0.5807	0.5793	0.5779	0.5764	0.575
	tan	V 1			18.00						0.828
	sin	0.8192	0.8202	0.8211	0.8221	0.8231	0.8241	0.8251	0.8261	0.8271	0.560
55	tan	0.5736 1.4281	1.4335	1.4388	1.4442	1.4496	1.4550	1.4605	1.4659	1.4715	1.47
	sin	0.8290	0.8300	0.8310	0.8320	0.8329	0.8339	0.8348	0.8358	0.8368	0.83
56	cos	0.5592	0.5577	0.5563	0.5548	0.5534	0.5519	0.5505	0.5490	0.5476	0.54
00	tan	1.4826	1.4882	1.4938	1.4994	1.5051	1.5108	1.5166	1.5224	1.5282	1.53
	sin	0.8387	0.8396	0.8406	0.8415	0.8425	0.8434	0.8443	0.8453	0.8462	0.84
57	cos tan	0.5446	0.5432	0.5417	0.5402	0.5388	0.5373	0.5358	0.5344	0.5329 1.5880	1.594
E0	sin	0.8480	0.8490	0.8499	0.8508	0.8517	0.8526	0.8536	0.8545	0.8554	0.85
58	tan	1.6003	1.6066	1.6128	1.6191	1.6255	1.6319	1.6383	1.6447	1.6512	1.657
	sin	0.8572	0.8581	0.8590	0.8599	0.8607	0.8616	0.8625	0.8634	0.8643	0.86
59	cos	0.5150	0.5135	0.5120	0.5105	0.5090	0.5075	0.5060	0.5045	0.5030	0.50
33	tan	1.6643	1.6709	1.6775	1.6842	1.6909	1.6977	1.7045	1.7113	1.7182	1.72
Degs.	Function	0'	6'	12'	18'	24'	30'	36'	42'	48'	54

Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued) 60°-74.9°

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
	sin	0.8660	0.8669	0.8678	0.8686	0.8695	0.8704	0.8712	0.8721	0.8729	0.8738
60	cos	0.5000	0.4985	0.4970	0.4955	0.4939	0.4924	0.4909	0.4894	0.4879	0.4863
00	ţan	1.7321	1.7391	1.7461	1.7532	1.7603	1.7675	1.7747	1.7820	1.7893	1.7966
	sin	0.8746	0.8755	0.8763	0.8771	0.8780	0.8788	0.8796	0.8805	0.8813	0.8821
61	cos tan	0.4848 1.8040	0.4833 1.8115	0.4818 1.8190	0.4802 1.8265	1.8341	0.4772 1.8418	0.4756 1.8495	0.4741 1.8572	0.4726 1.8650	0.4710 1.8728
	sin	0.8829	0.8838	0.8846	0.8854	0.8862	0.8870	0.8878	0.8886	0.8894	0.890
62	= cos	0.4695	0.4679	0.4664	0.4648	0.4633	0.4617	0.4602	0.4586	0.4571	0.455
	tan	1.8807	1.8887	1.8967	1.9047	1.9128	1.9210	1.9292	1.9375	1.9458	1.954
	sin	0.8910	0.8918	0.8926	0.8934	0.8942	0.8949	0.8957	0.8965	0.8973	0.8980
63	cos	1.9626	0.4524 1.9711	0.4509 1.9797	0.4493	0.4478 1.9970	0.4462 2.0057	0.4446	0.4431	0.4415 2.0323	0.4399
	tan						-	2.0145	2.0233		2.041
	sin	0.8988	0.8996	0.9003	0.9011	0.9018	0.9026	0.9033	0.9041	0.9048	0.905
64	cos	0.4384 2.0503	0.4368	0.4352 2.0686	0.4337 2.0778	0.4321	0.4305 2.0965	0.4289 2.1060	0.4274 2.1155	0.4258	0.424 2.134
	tan		-								
7	sin	0.9063	0.9070	0.9078	0.9085	0.9092	0.9100	0.9107	0.9114	0.9121	0.912
65	cos	0.4226	0.4210	0.4195	0.4179	0.4163	0.4147	0.4131	0.4115	0.4099	0.408
	tan	2.1445	2.1543	2.1642	2.1742	2.1842	2.1943	2.2045	2.2148	2.2251	2.235
	sin	0.9135	0.9143	0.9150	0.9157	0.9164	0.9171	0.9178	0.9184	0.9191	0.919
66	cos	0.4067	0.4051	0.4035	0.4019	0.4003	0.3987	0.3971	0.3955	0.3939	0.392
	tan	2.2460	2.2566	2.2673	2.2781	2.2889	2.2998	2.3109	2.3220	2.3332	2.344
	sin	0.9205	0.9212	0.9219	0.9225	0.9232	0.9239	0.9245	0.9252	0.9259	0926
67	cos	0.3907	0.3891 2.3673	0.3875	0.3859	0.3843	0.3827	0.3811	0.3795 2.4383	0.3778 2.4504	0.376
	tan										
~~	sin	0.9272	0.9278	0.9285	0.9291	0.9298	0.9304	0.9311	0.9317	0.9323	0.9330
68	cos	0.3746	0.3730 2.4876	0.3714 2.5002	0.3697	0.3681	0.3665	0.3649	0.3633	0.3616	0.360
	tan						2.5386	2.5517	2.5649	2.5782	2.591
	4 sin	0.9336	0.9342	0.9348	0.9354	0.9361	0.9367	0.9373	0.9379	0.9385	0.939
69	cos	0.3584	0.3567	0.3551	0.3535	0.3518	0.3502	0.3486	0.3469	0.3453	0.343
	tan	2.6051	2.6187	2.6325	2.6464	2.6605	2.6746	2.6889	2.7034	2,7179	2.732
	sin	0.9397	0.9403	0.9409	0.9415	0.9421	0.9426	0.9432	0.9438	0.9444	0.944
70	cos	0.3420 2.7475	0.3404 2.7625	0.3387 2.7776	0.3371	0.3355	0.3338	0.3322	0.3305 2.8556	0.3289 2.8716	0.327
	tan										
	sin	0.9455	0.9461	0.9466	0.9472	0.9478	0.9483	0.9489	0.9494	0.9500	0.950
71	cos	0.3256	0.3239	0.3223	0.3206 2.9544	0.3190 2.9714	0.3173	0.3156 3.0061	0.3140	0.3123 3.0415	0.310
	tan	2.9042	2.9208	2.9375	2.9544	2.9/14	2.9887	3.0061	3.0237	3.0415	3.059
	sin	0.9511	0.9516	0.9521	0.9527	0.9532	0.9537	0.9542	0.9548	0.9553	0.955
72	cos	0.3090	0.3074 3.0961	0.3057	0.3040	0.3024	0.3007	0.2990	0.2974	0.2957 3.2305	0.294 3.250
	tan	3.0777	3.0961	3.1146	3.1334	3.1524	3.1716	3.1910	3.2106	3.2305	3.250
72	sin	0.9563	0.9568	0.9573	0.9578	0.9583	0.9588	0.9593	0.9598	0.9603	0.960
73	cos tan	3.2709	3.2914	3.3122	3.3332	3.3544	3.3759	3.3977	3.4197	3.4420	3.464
				7							
74	sin	0.9613	0.9617	0.9622	0.9627	0.9632	0.9636	0.9641	0.9646	0.9650	0.965
14	tan	3.4874	3.5105	3.5339	3.5576	3.5816	3.6059	3.6305	3.6554	3.6806	3.706
Degs.	Function	0'	6'	12'	18'	24'	30'	36'	42'	48'	54'

Natural Sines, Cosines, and Tangents—(Continued) 75°-89.9°

Degs.	Function	0.0°	0.1°	0.2°	0.3°	0.4°	0.5°	0.6°	0.7°	0.8°	0.9°
			0.0004	0.9668	0.9673	0.9677	0.9681	0.9686	0.9690	0.9694	0.9699
	sin	0.9659	0.9664	0.2554	0.2538	0.2521	0.2504	0.2487	0.2470	0.2453	0.2436
75	- cos tan	0.2588 3.7321	3.7583	3.7848	3.8118	3.8391	3.8667	3.8947	3.9232	3.9520	3.9812
	sin	0.9703	0.9707	0.9711	0.9715	0.9720	0.9724	0.9728	0.9732	0.9736	0.9740
76	cos	0.2419	0.2402	0.2385	0.2368	0.2351	0.2334	0.2317	0.2300	0.2284	0.2267
10	tan	4.0108	4.0408	4.0713	4.1022	4.1335	4.1653	4.1976	4.2303	4.2635	4.2972
	sin	0.9744	0.9748	0.9751	0.9755	0.9759	0.9763	0.9767	0.9770	0.9774	0.9778
77 =	cos	0.2250	0.2232	0.2215	0.2198	0.2181	0.2164	0.2147	0.2130	0.2113 4.6252	4.6646
	tan	4.3315	4.3662	4.4015	4.4374	4.4737	4.5107	4.5483	4.5864		
e .	sin	0.9781	0.9785	0.9789	0.9792	0.9796	0.9799	0.9803	0.9806	0.9810	0.9813
78	cos	0.2079	0.2062	0.2045	0.2028	0.2011	0.1994	0.1977	0.1959	0.1942 5.0504	5.0970
	tan	4.7046	4.7453	4.7867	4.8288	4.8716	4.9152	4.9594	5.0045	5.0504	13.0370
	sin	0.9816	0.9820	0.9823	0.9826	0.9829	0.9833	0.9836 0.1805	0.9839 0.1788	0.9842	0.9845
79	cos	0.1908	0.1891	0.1874	0.1857	0.1840 5.3435	0.1822 5.3955	5.4486	5.5026	5.5578	5.6140
	tan	5.1446	5.1929	5.2422	5.2924	5.3435					
	sin	0.9848	0.9851	0.9854	0.9857	0.9860	0.9863	0.9866	0.9869	0.9871	0.9874
80	cos	0.1736	0.1719	0.1702	0.1685	0.1668	0.1650	0.1633	0.1616	0.1599	0.1582
	tan	5.6713	5.7297	5.7894	5.8502	5.9124	5.9758	6.0405	6.1066	6.1742	6.2432
	sin	0.9877	0.9880	0.9882	0.9885	0.9888	0.9890	0.9893	0.9895	0.9898	0.9900
81	cos	0.1564	0.1547	0.1530	0.1513	0.1495	0.1478	0.1461	0.1444 6.8548	0.1426 6.9395	7.0264
	tan	6.3138	6.3859	6.4596	6.5350	6.6122	6.6912	6.7720			
	sin	0.9903	0.9905	0.9907	0.9910	0.9912	0.9914	0.9917	0.9919	0.9921	0.9923
82	cos	0.1392	0.1374	0.1357 7.3002	0.1340 7.3962	0.1323 7.4947	7.5958	7.6996	7.8062	7.9158	8.0285
	tan	7.1154	7.2066	7.3002					,		
	sin	0.9925	0.9928	0.9930	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936	0.9938	0.9940	0.9942	0.9943
83	cos	0.1219	0.1201	0.1184	0.1167	0.1149	0.1132	0.1115	0.1097 9.0579	9.2052	9.3572
	tan	8.1443	8.2636	8.3863	8.5126	8.6427	8.7769	8.9152	9.0379	3.2032	
	sin	0.9945	0.9947	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952	0.9954	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960
84	cos	0.1045	0.1028	0.1011	0.0993	0.0976	0.0958	0.0941	0.0924	0.0906	0.0889
	tan	9.5144	9.6768	9.8448	10.02	10.20	10.39	10.58	10.78		
0.5	sin	0.9962	0.9963	0.9965	0.9966	0.9968	0.9969	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
85	tan	0.0872	0.0854	0.0837	0.0819	0.0802	0.0785	13.00	13.30	13.62	13.95
	tan							0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.998
	sin	0.9976	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981	0.9982	0.9963	0.0558	0.054
86	tan	0.0698	0.0680	0.0663	0.0645	15.89	16.35	16.83	17.34	17.89	18.46
	tan						0 0000	0.0001	0.9992	0.9993	0.999
	sin	0.9986	0.9987	0.9988	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990	0.9991	0.9992	0.9993	0.036
87	cos	0.0523	0.0506	20.45	21.20	22.02	22.90	23.86	24.90	26.03	27.27
	tan								0.0007	0.9998	0.999
	sin	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9996	0.9996	0.9997	0.9997	0.9997	0.9998	0.999
88	tan	0.0349	0.0332	31.82	33.69	35.80	38.19	40.92	44.07	47.74	52.08
				0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	1.000	1.000	1.000	1,000	1.000
00	sin	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9599		0.0070	0.0052	0.0035	0.001
89	tan	57.29	63.66	71.62	81.85	95.49	114.6	143.2	191.0	286.5	573.0
				-						-	
Degs.	Function	0'	6'	12'	18'	24'	30'	36'	42'	48'	54'

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EUGENE CARRINGTON

OWNER

DONALD G. Gill

Edited by
NELSON M. COOKE,

Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy (Ret.)

Senior Member, Institute of Radio Engineers. Author, "Mathematics for Electricians and Radiomen".

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FOREWORD

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Allied Radio Corporation has long recognized the need for a comprehensive and condensed handbook of formulas and data most commonly used in the field of radio and electronics. It was felt also that such a book should serve entirely as a convenient source of information and reference and that all attempts to teach or explain the basic principles involved should be left to classroom instruction and to the many already existing publications written for this distinct purpose.

The Electronics Data Handbook, therefore, consists of formulas, tables, charts and data. Every effort has been made to present this information clearly and to arrange it in a convenient manner for instant reference. All material was carefully selected and prepared by Allied's technical staff to serve the requirements of many specific groups in the radio and electronics field. It is hoped that our objectives have been successfully attained and that this Handbook will serve as: (1) A valuable adjunct to classroom study and laboratory work for the student and instructor; (2) A dependable source of information for the beginner, experimenter and set builder; (3) A reliable guide for the service engineer and maintenance man in his everyday work; (4) A time-saving and practical reference for the radio amateur, technician and engineer, both in the laboratory and in the field of operations.

The publishers are indebted to the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., for their permission to use material selected from "Mathematics for Electricians and Radiomen" by Nelson M. Cooke. Allied also takes this opportunity to thank those manufacturers who so generously permitted our use of current data prepared by their engineering personnel. Special recognition and our sincere appreciation are extended to Commander Cooke for his helpful suggestions and generous contribution of his time and specialized knowledge in editing the material contained in this book.

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